CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

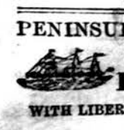
The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,932—New Series BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY:



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cobbt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	8th "
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	6011	G. W. Cookman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cobbt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7915	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leach	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cobbt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cobbt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	F. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent Intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. STEERING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Addresses by all Lines sent free on application. LAUNCHES met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DJEMBEA	5,807	Le Cospellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the entire voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, a special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug. 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, UEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,055	19th Aug. 1903
†SICILIA	P. Craglietto	5,900	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 401	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 960. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	22nd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Parsoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Livers and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets collected from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped at cheap to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Henaine and Kuweit, in the Persian Gulf, or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay 31st July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm at all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Bailli & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea) Rs. 950.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	31st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	4th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Grahame Buildings, Bombay.

PASSENGER SEASON 1904.

PASSENGERS intending to proceed Home next year are advised to register their names as early as possible.

The Dates of through Regular Sailings will be as follows:—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.:—
9th and 23 January.
6th and 20th February.
5th and 19th March.
2nd, 16th and 30th April.
14th and 28th May.
11th and 25th June.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.:—
28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 21st April, 19th May and 16th June.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS:—
1st and 15th of each month, January to June.

RUBATTINO S. N. Co.:—
15th of each month.

ANCHOR LINE:—
Two Steamers a month, usually.

For further particulars please apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Offices also at Calcutta, Karachi, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices Married Quarters—Bachelors' Block—Billiard Table—Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. MACINN SAYS—

If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing virility causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MACINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MACINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON,
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all lines of steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the Mail on their arrival at Plymouth, &c.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. AGUE SPECIFIC.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in. Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Tone, it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capabilities of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A
DESTROYS WHITE ANTS, PRESERVES WOOD, ERADICATES WEEDS AND IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE E
LAWSON'S "ARROW" BOILER FLUID, PREVENTS SCALE AND COROSSION IN BOILERS.

BRASS SAIL EYELETS AND GROMETS WITH RINGS
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V.P.P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. COMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.
ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 25 per mensem (including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 6 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold 2½ per cent. Examination and Certificate as to Soundness, Re. 1.

CHOPPED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 10 per 100 lbs., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures of Gram, Grass, Barley, New Zealand Oats, American Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description carefully repaired by best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Season Weather when [illegible] persist in falling on your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES on your own [illegible] will be a great boon.

They are [illegible]
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of [illegible] and very [illegible]
No slipping.

Prices [illegible] of fitting:—
Nickel [illegible] Rs.
MA[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to noon, on 15th September, 1903, for the SUPPLY of IRON, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st January, 1904.

Tender forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be had on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Bycullas, on payment of Rs. two for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. one thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favor of "the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon.
Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, 28th July, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with the Codicil endorsed thereon of SHA KANJI THAKARSI, late of Porebunder in Kathiawar Hindu Mercer, deceased.

1. BAI LADKUVAR THAKERSI, the widow of NEMIDAS PARMANAND, the sister of the abovenamed deceased, one of the two Executors named in the Will and.....

2. SHAH KALIDAS HARIVAN, the other Executor named in the Codicil of the said deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirtieth Day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the Third Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 30th day of July, 1903.
Messrs. PESTANJEE, BUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
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An appetising staple diet for
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RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, Jan. 1903.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT
THE CLUB ROOMS
OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,
APOLLO BUNDER,
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY),
AT 9-15 P.M.
ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Admission Re. 1.
Ices and Light Refreshments free to Ladies.
Tickets to be had through Members of Club, or from Seymour Dye & Co., W. S. Green & Co., Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., and at the Club.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISSUE OF RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby INVITE TENDERS FOR RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 59) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures), or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 20th August 1963 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1903.

7. (a) Tenders for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December 1903. Anticipation 1 percent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December, 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

(b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 will be allowed to pay in such instalments and on such dates as may suit their convenience provided that payment be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1903 and provided that payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for a multiple of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid, at 4 per cent per annum, from date or dates of payment, to 31st day of December 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1903.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 27th August 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest rate accepted by the Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made on the 13th July, 1897, in the Action THOMAS EDWARD BEST, deceased, ROBERT LAZENBY, Plaintiff, and JOHN WALKER and others Defendants, (1892 B, 5632) whereby an enquiry was directed whether either and which of ANNIE MEYNELL and THOMAS BOOTH (or in the correct names are believed to be ANNIE MAUD MEYNELL and JOHN BOOTH) and who are entitled to Legacies under the Will of the Testator THOMAS EDWARD BEST, was living at the Testator's death and whether either and which of them has died and who are or is his or her legal personal representative.

The said ANNIE MEYNELL otherwise ANNIE MAUD MEYNELL, and THOMAS BOOTH otherwise JOHN BOOTH, or if dead their legal personal representative or representatives if or are personally or by their Solicitors on or before the 28th day of October, 1903, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice SWINFEN EADY and Mr. Justice FARWELL at the Royal Courts of Justice STRAND, London, England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1903 at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. The said Thomas Edward Best died on the 15th December, 1896. The said Annie Meynell otherwise Annie Maud Meynell and Thomas Booth otherwise John Booth were the children of Emily Booth (formerly Lazenby). The said Annie Maud Meynell left England (some 30 years ago for India and married Edmund Meynell (who came from Cockermouth in Cumberland) it is believed in India.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1903.

SPENCER WHITEHEAD,
Master.
BUDD & Co.,
33, Bedford Row, London, W. C.,
Solicitors, having conduct of the said Enquiry.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28rd AUGUST, 1903,
AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
if not previously disposed of by private contract,
As a first class going concern, all those
COTTON MILL PREMISES
AT
SERAMPORE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,
KNOWN AS
THE
SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required.

The Mill Contains
26,436 RING SPINDLES.
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200 LOOMS,
with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully
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THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retd., has had no time lately to advertise, but his work is going strong, thanks to the constant support of many who had themselves acted on his advice. Every Policy-holder and intending Insurer will do well to see what Mr. H. has to say. His Pamphlet and his advice (which costs nothing) on the conditions stated in it, are available to all whom he believes to apply in good faith,—25, Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 25 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAK OIL, 1903, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Ewan and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-2-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-12 per case, at Bandora.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Grooms and Manservants, for which we give guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1875.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuine ness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

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H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

DO NOW DELAY.
PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local News papers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to Purchasers of a
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Rs. 1-8,
OR A
STERLING CHAIN,
Rs. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2,
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ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
Elegant and correct-time keeper.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
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ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE,
None equal to these in the Market,
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WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
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UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

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					Rs
1 Prize	Cash				2,000
1 Do.	"				500
1 Do.	"				250
1 Do.	"				200
1 Do.	"				100
2 Prizes	"	Rs.	75	each...	150
6 Do.	"	"	50	" ...	300
10 Do.	"	"	20	" ...	200
100 Do.	"	"	4	" ...	400
100 Do.	"	"	3	" ...	300
300 Do.	"	"	3	" ...	900
523 Prizes			Total	...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE RAILWAY GUIDE for India and Burmah Book of Trains, Steamers, Routes, &c. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Sailings to India and Home, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Copies may be had of Indian railway Station Bookstalls and from all Booksellers. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Madras. Retail Agents, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla; Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad; Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras; Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Madras; Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras; Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras; Messrs. Temple

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Samarang.	Kobe.
Tanjong.	Soerabaya.	New York
Mentor, Dell (Sumatra),	Manila (Philippines),	Coos.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and remit for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eiya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

DRAFTS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

For 2 Years	Per Annum. 5 Per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 months	4 „
„ 3 months	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly Bank Shares, Railway Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list, or loans which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 45,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (or as may be notified from time to time):

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
1 Year 5 „ „
6 Months 4 „ „
3 „ 3 „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—special rates are fixed which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 5, are received into these accounts, and allow interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly, on

Current Accounts are opened for sums of Rs. 500 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily Balance of Rs. 250 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. B. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RAITHBINE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

THE HON. C. MICHAELSON, C.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANDAKAN,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances when under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Current Account for approved Securities, and every Description of Business and Exchange transacted.

Letters of Credit issued and the usual commercial places in Europe and America visited.

F. ADAMS GRAY,
Manager.

12, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.
Dept. K.
161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,

MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION

STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

'GRAPHOLOGIST'S ELECTRO VIGOUR PILLS'

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LOSS OF MANHOOD.

THESE PILLS wonderfully increase Blood and strengthen the Limbs, improve Digestion and Appetite and Restore the broken down Constitution to Health and Vigour.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2. Postage Extra.

☞ To introduce this Greatest Tonic, Graphologist will post you a Trial Bottle on receipt of 4 Annas Postage Stamps.

Please Address:—

GRAPHOLOGIST, MANDVI POST, BOMBAY.
Can also be had from:—

B. D. MOTIWALLA, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A. B. MEHTA, (Union Typewriting Co.,) Pydhoni, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on Commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually supersedes all injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms—disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/5 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blotched or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years, I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of the back, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1898."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines, a little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 28, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of case-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to every genuine bottle. Blood Mixture, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 30

SECURITIES—

¾ per cent. Consols	87 5/16	=	— 1/8
2½ per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	=	do.

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5/16	=	+ 1/8
2 months the hence	25	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	51 3/8	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 11 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin	20 36 1/2	=	— 1/4
New York' Demand	48 5 7/8	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 5/8 pr ct	=	do
6 „ „ „	3 1/8 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 3/4 pr ct	=	+ 3/8
7 day market loans	2 3/8 pr ct	=	unchanged

Sugar German, granulated 15s marks, 9 5-4. July-Aug., firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, £1 0 1-2d.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-4 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone easier.

Linseed, Bold, 37. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone, dull.

Arrivals.—Steamers Bodiswell, Matin, Nubia.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·66 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·26	5·32	5·01	5·41
+11	+6	+3	+3
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·33	5·28	5·26	5·24
+2	+2	+1	+2
Mar.-April.			
5·23			
+1			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil
Do. last year	4,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil +3
Do. do. Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	13·15 + 20
Futures, month of July	12·01 + 40
Do. do. December	9·20 + 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/4 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept	10·81 — 2
Do. do. December	9·13 — 2
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 30th July, 1903:—

Cotton	191 bales.
Wheat	4,607 cwts.
Linseed	836 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	902 „
Gingellyseed	277 „
Poppyseed	868 „
Groundnuts	24 „
Castorseed	1,161 „
Rice	1,992 „
Myrabolams	Nil „
Cottonseed	555 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 31.

COTTON.—Throughout the past week the American markets have again shown us the strong speculative element which rules things on that side. See-saw markets have been the order of the day, the lowest points touched being on Wednesday when Mid-Uplands in New York were quoted 13·25, and July, from 12·75, a drop of 25 points and 55 points, respectively, on last week's prices. Since then there has been a reaction, and the following are the rates received from New York this morning as compared with those ruling last week:—

	23rd July.	30th July.	
Mid Uplands	13·50	13·45	= minus 5
Futures, month of July	13·50	13·40	= minus 10
„ „ Dec.	9·62	9·80	= plus 18

To-day July Futures will be a thing of the past, and it is many years since so large a settlement as this month's Futures has been financed in the American markets. There seems little doubt now that the campaign will be continued in August and September, and the position being so strong we may see even more astonishing developments than heretofore. The local market has maintained the indifferent attitude hitherto adopted to New York speculations, and is governed now more by the weather and crop accounts in India than anything else, though naturally the rise in new crop in America has had its effect. The business done here in ready cotton during the week has been almost entirely confined to local mills, exporters both for Europ and Japan having been practically out of the markets. Holders were willing to make concessions to mills in the early part of the week, and some cheap lots were taken up, but later on, though sellers met requirements, there was not the rush to unload which had previously taken place, and rates are steadier at the close. In new crop some business was done for export in Dhamangaum Poolgaum at Rs 195 for December-January, but the price has since hardened to Rs. 197. A line is reported to have been done in the Bazaar of Fine M.-G. Scinde-Punjab, November-December at Rs. 184, but prices in Karachee for this cotton are considerably below the parity of Bombay. The Sutta rates have varied about Rs. 3 per candy during the week, the lowest prices being Rs. 221 for Good Broach delivery, 25th March 1904, and Rs. 171 for Fully Good Bengals, delivery 25th January, 1904. To-day's rates are Rs. 223 for Good Broach and Rs. 173 for Fully Good Bengals.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.—During the past week the rainfall has been plentiful over nearly the whole of India, in fact in some places the cry is now for a break. In Northern India there is, however, still a deficiency; and Delhi, Agra, and Cawnpore all require more rain. The Berars and Khandeish have had sufficient for the present, and a break there and in Guzerat and Kathiawar would be beneficial. Good reports are to hand from Scinde and the Punjab, and crops are doing well. In the South also good rain has fallen and the outlook is generally satisfactory.

LINSEED.—At the beginning of the week the market opened at Rs. 6-6 6 with a small business doing, but later on a decline of 2 annas per cwt. was established and a fair business put through. The following day the market opened at Rs. 6-3-0, but a good demand sprang up, and the rate advanced to Rs. 6-4-0, and closes steady at Rs. 6-4-6, with a moderate inquiry.

RAPESEED.—A small business has been done during the week, and the market has been fairly steady, the variation being only one anna per cwt. The following are closing quotations:—

Brown Cawnpore	Ready	Rs. 5 5 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	„ 5 12 „
Yellow Guzerat	„	„ 5 13 „

POPPYSEED.—The rate has varied from Rs. 6-3-6 to Rs. 6-4 during the interval, and a small business has been done, the market closing quiet at Rs. 6-3-6 per cwt.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been dull with little or nothing doing. There was an enquiry during the week at Rs. 20 for Madras, but sellers were asking Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 20-12, and the market closes quiet at the latter rate.

WHEAT.—The market has been steady during the week, with little doing, and quotations have remained practically unaltered at the following:—

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs. 29 0 per candy.
Club No. 1	„ 23 0 „
Hard Red	„ 23 4 „

FREIGHTS.—The market during the week has been quiet but steady with little business passing. nt werp was booked for July at 1 s. 6d. and for August 1 5s. to 1 s. 3d. has been paid. Later on business was done at 1 s. 6d. for August p.p. and for September 1 s. to 1 s. 3d. according to port. Hull has been booked at 1 6s. for this month. The market closes steady.

The following charters are reported:—

"Como" Early August—14s. 6d., one p.p,
do do } 15s. two p.p.
"L'smore" August } 15s. nett one p.p,

Fixed at home by a European house.

EXCHANGE.—This market has remained firm throughout the past week, and Bank Wire and Bank Demand have generally been obtainable for all deliveries at 1 s. 4 1-32d. But the enquiry is as limited as ever, as cotton still keeps at a high level, and imports are steadily falling off. The rate for Bills has touched 1 s. 4 7-32d. but at this price there are none offering. Councils sold well at 1 s. 4 1-32d for Bills, and 1 s. 4 1-16d for Wire, under head of prices in the rains. It really looks as if 1 s. 4d. Demand was likely to be well maintained for some months; and a still higher level be reached later on.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement of the 25th July compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	12,71,628 Increase.
Other Deposits	20,75,794 Decrease.
Sundries	71,757 Decrease.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	5,47,540 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	5,395 Decrease.
Credits on Securities	1,24,813 Decrease.
Loans	11,96,835 Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased	10,81,488 Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	1,08,421 Decrease.
Sundries	31,321 Decrease.
Cash	13 32,123 Increase.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 27 lakhs up, the Bank rate remaining unchanged at 4 per cent per annum. No alteration was made in the Bank rate at the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay on Thursday last, the same being 4 per cent. per annum. The weekly cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 13 lakhs down, the rate being unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 17th instant brings £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 27,10,000
Bombay	„ 19,90,000
Madras	„ 3,00,000
	Rs. 50,00,000

The mail of the 24th instant brings £100,000 silver and £10,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	21,30,000
Bombay	„	10,10,000
Madras	„	18,80,000
	Rs.	50,10,000

The mail of the 31st instant brings £ 0,000 silver and £20,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	49,50,000
Bombay	„	5,70,000
Madras	„	30,000
	Rs.	55,50,000

At the weekly allotments of Council Bills on Wednesday last 45·50 lakhs were given at Is. 4 1-32d. The minimum rate received 90 per cent. Extra allotments were made during the week of 7 lakhs on Calcutta and 2·90 lakhs on Bombay at Is. 4 1-32d. Transfers to the extent of 4·50 lakhs were taken at Is. 4 1-16d., and small lots of extra Bills to Madras at the same rate. The amount to be allotted next week remains at 50 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There have been no great fluctuations in Government Rupee Paper during the week, but on balance, an advance of one quarter per cent has been established. This, no doubt, has been chiefly brought about by the satisfactory rains that have fallen all over the country during the last few days. We are, however, by no means sanguine that prices will advance much further, because towards the end of August money begins to be in demand at Calcutta for moving the Jute and other early crops, and any considerable demand for money will put an end to any buoyant feeling in the Paper Market. It should not be forgotten that the New Loan has to be paid for in August, and New Municipal and Port Trust Loans that are imminent will use up a lot of surplus capital, all of which, for the time being, will reflect adversely on the Paper Market. The settlement passed off to-day, the rate in the morning opening at Rs. 98-8 but gradually improved to Rs. 98-10, and a fairly large business is reported to have been done.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „	... 1930	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „	... 1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1924	100
4 per cent „ „	... 1940	101
5 per cent „ „	... Taxes	116
5 per cent „ „	... Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	... 1959	100 1-8
4 per cent „ „	... 1962	101-8

Prices of Bullion:—

English Far Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	64-12-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	„	64-12-0
Do. do. 2nd do.	„	64-4-0
English Bar Gold, ready	„	24-2-0

In a fairly fluctuating markets Banks sold a large amount of silver for September and October settlements. The up-country demand continues as usual, and dealers are entering into forward contracts partly owing to the good rainfall and partly owing to steadier advices from London. We opened at Rs. 64-2 for ready and Rs. 63-8 for forward and close as above.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market is in much the same state as last reported. There is a fair enquiry for Greys, Whites, Fancies, and Dyed Goods, and some small business is reported to have been done for forward deliveries. Prices, however, remain unchanged.

YARNS.—The Yarn Market is firm and maintains the advance demanded last week. During the past week 10,000 bales have been sold. In China good sales are reported, totalling 8,000 bales for the week.

METALS.—In Copper and Yellow Metal there was a very good demand in the early part of the week, and a good business was done in Copper at £67 and in Yellow Metal sheets at £36 to £36-10-0. Spelter is steady with a fair enquiry. In Iron and Steel the market is quiet with only a small business doing. Quicksilver and Pig lead are quiet with little or nothing doing.

COALS.—The market is quiet. In Bengal Coal sales are reported aggregating 1,000 tons at Rs. 12, ready.

SHARES.—The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,267-2 to Rs. 1,270, and are steady at the latter rate. Commercials are weak at Rs. 48. In Press shares, Mofussilss have changed hands at Rs. 562-2, New Indian at Rs. 171-4 and New Berars at Rs. 587-8. Volkarts are steady at Rs. 1,067-0 and Harvey and Sabapathy as Rs. 7-0. In miscellaneous list Alcocks are steady at Rs. 269 and Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 148, Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs. 6,825 and quarter shares at Rs. 1,750, cum-dividend. Kemps are in demand at Rs. 250. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 585 cum-dividend, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld., shares are unchanged, at Rs. 4-0 and Bombay Telephones at Rs. 24-4. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 182-2. In mill shares Centrals are steady at Rs. 1,655. Swadeshis have changed hands at Rs. 795, Currimbhais at Rs. 590, Chinas at Rs. 510 Howard and Bullough Mill shares at Rs. 300 to Rs. 305, and Leopold's at Rs. 102. Manockjee Petits have advanced to Rs. 2,090. Morarjees are steady at Rs. 1,530 and Sholapurs at Rs. 1,790 Southern Maratha's have changed hands at Rs. 120 and Kohinoors at Rs. 307-8 In Railway Companies Tapti Valley's have changed hands at Rs. 443-12 Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged and steady at Rs. 510. The rest of the companies are unchanged but steady at previous quotations, with only a small business passing.

EXCHANGE—TONE quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.	Is. 4d.
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Is. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	Is 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	127 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	177
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	98·10
1st Settlement	...	98·10
2nd do.	...	98 8

Money Market, Tone easy

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	16th June	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd „	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd „	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	...	6	4	6

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore	Ready	...	5	5 0
Yellow Cawnpore	„	...	5	12 0
Yellow Guzerat	Ready	...	5	13 0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	...	6	3 6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	...	20	12 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	23	0
Club, No. 1	„	23	0
Hard, Red	„	23	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... 7,000 Bales.
Imports ..... 1,000.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 33	6 32	5 81

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 41	5 33	5 28	5 26	5 26
—1				—1

Mar.-April.
5 25

COTTON.—The local markets is steady, and there has been a slightly better enquiry from Exporters to-day principally for high class Oomras, Mills are buying quietly. New Crop is easier good Broach being quoted Rs. 222 and fully good Bengals Rs. 172.

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	7,421
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th July	2,442,338
Shipments for the week, to Europe	14,531
Do., China, Japan, and Coast Ports	4,338
Total	19,389
Shipments from 1st October to 30th July.	
Europe	961,245
Japan	348,678
China	24,790
Coast Ports	10,646
Total	1,344,763
Afloat to Harbour for Europe	6,313
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil.

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.

Cotton	7,424 bales
Wheat	47,713 cwts
Linseed	14,107 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	11·809 „
Gingellyseed	785 „
Poppyseed	3,945 „
Groundnuts	314 „
Castorseed	6,327 „
Rice	15,584 „
Myrabolams	854 „
Cottonseed	10,950 „

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2¾ per cent. Consols	91 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	85 3-4
Silver	25 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £28,100,000, decrease £60,000. Public deposits £6,000,000, decrease £300,000. Other deposits £33,000,000, decrease £1,300,000. Other Securities £30,000,000, decrease £1,000,000. Notes and Gold £28,000,000, decrease £1,000,000. The Bank's Reserve

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BACON—LOXLEY FIRTH—July 8, at the Albemarle Chapel, Capt A E Bacon, late Durham Light Inf, son of K Bacon, Esq, of Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park, to Christina Winfred Loxley, daughter of the late J Loxley Firth, of Hope, Derbyshire.

BESTWINGFIELD—July 9, at the Parish Church, Becton Bales, W Conly son of Capt and Mrs J Best of Vryal, Llancollen, to Constance Adele, daughter of the late Col C Wingfield of Ossiow, Shrewsbury.

CHAMPION JONES—OMMANNEY—July 11, at St Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, D Champion Jones, R E, son of the late Lieut

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Our TUSSAH SERGES are SPECIALLY DESIGNED, a luxury, some say a necessity, SPECIALLY WOVEN to stand daily washing if required, of pure material, WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

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[illegible]SON.

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Is one ever sure of getting Woollen Garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen Underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, Wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings and cotton.—"Daily Telegraph."

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PRICE LIST, per 100.	Rs.	a.
EL ALIENTO, in 50's	12	0
LA SEMIRAMIS, SPOTTED, in 100's	11	0
CAPITANA, CONCHAS TRABUCOS, in 50's	10	0
CREMA DE LAS ANTILLAS, in 50's	9	0
FOR LUCK, CHARM FOR SMOKERS, in 50's	8	0
NOBLESSE, REINITAS, in 50's	8	0
PRIMROS, PRINCESAS, in 50's	7	0

All the above are in splendid condition and recommended as

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DAWSON, &c.

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Is now being rapidly introduced throughout the World and has REACHED BOMBAY.

The EASE with which this system may be attained is as follows:—

1st lesson enables a pupil to write any word, the
2nd and 3rd lessons to 30 words a minute, the
4th and 5th lessons to 60 words, the
6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to 80 words, the
10th and 11th lessons to 120 words a minute, and the
12th to the 21st lessons to completion are reporting instructions.

The time taken by the average Student is as follows:—

1st lesson	2	hours' study.
2nd "	3	" "
3rd, 4th and 5th lessons each..	6	" "
6th, 7th and 8th " "	2	" "
9th, 10th and 11th " "	6	" "

12th to 21st, 2 hours daily speed practice for 1 month, so that, all told, taking the study in an EASY manner, 6 weeks is a fair time to acquire perfection.

THE GREAT CHARM

ABOUT THE

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NO lines, NO arbitrary signs,
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NO books to buy, NO quarterly fees,
NO attending classes. The way we teach it:—

The Pupils come to the Studio when convenient to themselves at any hour of the day or evening between the hours of 10 o'clock and 7 o'clock and only stop 10 minutes to be examined and to receive the next lesson.

The Pupils take as long as they like between the lessons; they master one and then come (or send if a Postal Pupil) for the next.

IT IS JUST AS EASY for a POSTAL Pupil, far, far away, to learn the "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND," the terms are the same, and there is NO postage to pay except in writing to the Studio say half a dozen times. We have hundreds of testimonials from POSTAL PUPILS the world over, some of which may be inspected at the Indian Head Studio in Bombay.

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10th and 11th lessons to 120 "	15
12th to 21st to completion	15

The pupil has the advantage of ceasing the study at any payment and if the full course be determined on, a payment in advance of Rs. 75 may be made, entitling the pupil to every attention, examination, advice, &c., to completion.

Cheques, orders, &c., should be crossed "The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.," pa able to WARWICK PEELE, and addressed—

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moultari, 1,110 tons, Captain A D Storey, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 753 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE steamer Springwell, 1,913 tons, Captain, J Chisholm, arrived in harbour on the 30th July from London via Karachi with a general cargo and explosives.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,315 tons, Captain A Volkmann, arrived in harbour on the 30th July from Hamburg 26th June via Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,067 tons, Captain A Hunch, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo, 88 cases opium, and 2 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning	Comdr Gordon	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
R I M S Clive	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr E I C Hordern	R I M
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 31.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Perseus	2135	Pears			Royal Navy
Landaura	2137	Butler			M M & Co
Intechland bq	763	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Khora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	Mcclean			M M & Co
Calna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1015	MacGregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	105	Lepingue			Captain
Shahanshor	2188	Radin	Cochin	27	Tata Sons
Henry Bockow	629	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Lamara	769	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			M M & Co
Bancoora	2193	Hill			M M & Co
Terrier	1004	Bron			R Stewart & Co
Masilia	2744	Cockran	London	28	P & O Co
Ula	312	Stone			M M & Co
Nizam	3041	Colbert			T Morrison & Co
Highlander	1393	Dawson			W A & G & Co
Langbank	956	Rout			W & A G & Co
Alboin	615	Curtes	Bangkok		B S & Co
Shirley	2198	Stotsell			M M & Co
Caledonia	859	Tongue	London		P & O Co
Schwarzenfels	2514	Volkmann			Glade & Co
Springwell	1913	Chisholm			M M & C

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Aleppo	2737	Hayward	Hull	4-8	P M & Co
C	King Arthur	1067	Brandt	S P Persian G	3-8	B & P S N Co
D	Sabarmati	521	Ibrahim	Repairing		Shepherd & Co
F	Beira	2012	Turcell	Havre	8-8	W & A G & Co
K	Patella	1953	Jones	Durban	5-8	M M & Co
L	Bahadurl	221	Fukcera	Repairing		Shepherd & Co
M	Mahanadi	947	Hoosein	Repairing		Shepherd & Co
N	Creation	2711	Leisk	Baltimore		K N & Co
O	Heierstaz	1319	Oswall	Durban	5-8	A Stanley
P	R I M S Harlinge		Pidard	Berbera	7-8	R I Marine

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Courtfield	214	Attree	Hull	6-8	J M & Co
2	Olympia	2293	Olsen	Liverpool	2-8	W & A G & Co
3	Como	3287	Schultz	Antwerp	12-8	T M & Co
7	Clan Robertson	1 3	Oly	Havre	8-8	F M & Co
9	Clan Monroe	3121	Howell	Antwerp	2-8	F M & Co
10&11	Wildenfels	3867	Reising	Karachi	2-8	Glade & Co
12	Peninsular	2919	Cubitt	Aden	1-8	P & O Co
15	Kerbella	1498	Hodgson	P Gulf	1-8	M M & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Monsoori	1735	Hannah	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	King Arthur s	Hunch	Busreh, July 16
	Springwell s	Chisholm	London via Karachi
	Schwarzenfels s	Volkmann	Hamburg, June 26
31	Caledonia s	Tongue	Aden, July 23

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Baroleng s	Millan	Bushire
	Dwarka s	Millon	Karachi
	Ernest Simons s	Dupuis	Marseilles
	Moshtari s	Storey	Jeddah

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Springwell, for Hamburg, &c,
" King Arthur, for Jeddah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Java, left Singapore for Bombay on the 28th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bullarat is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 6 a. m. on 9 May next.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the 31st inst. at noon, and is expected here on Sunday about noon.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 30th inst.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 25 instant arrived here at 10 a. m. to-day (Friday.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—21 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales inferior cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3 bales woollen carpets P Visram and Co; 65 cwt turmeric Hajee E S—sundries; 104 cwt turmeric and 17 cwt dry chillies E Hayim; 500 cwt wheat J A Bozbie and Co; 38 cwt deer horns M Mahomed and Co; 2300 cwt wheat Wazjee Bechar; 10 cwt black pepper Jathia Ka ejee; 275 cwt turmeric M J Joosabhoy and Co; 291 cwt gum P Jetha Bo's.

FOR HULL.

Courtfield s—4300 cwt wheat and 1010 cwt m. rabollams Wazbjee Bechar.

FOR DENBURG.

Como s—2001 cwt wheat N Sharjie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Robertson s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 400 cwt buffalo horns Wegjee Mahomed and Co.

Beira s—2200 cwt bones M Jamal; 503 cwt myrabollams W Bechar.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfels s—550 bales cotton and 700 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Como s 300 bales cotton E Sulmer and Co; 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1 bale of hemp H Anandrao an Co; 1999 cwt linseed and 6000 cwt cottonseed I A Bozbie and Co; 2001 cwt poppyseed A Bushe k and Co; 2001 cwt myra; bollams Wazjee Bechar.

Clan Monroe s—3 00 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wildenfels s—1 bale woollen carpets Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—200 cwt gum Pasumsee Jethabhoy.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

607.00—Bhailshankee K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ltd vs Laksmishanker Divshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.

123.03—Bhailshanker K and G—Bai Jaikorebai widow vs Gokhond Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgement.

15.03—Bicknell M and M—Haji Cassu Joosub and others vs Noor din Saaik Abmed and others—Little and Co.

For consent of parties to settle the form of decree.

64.03—Tiaskordas and Co—Fazalboy Visram and others vs Sadanand Trimbuk Kale and others—R P Mehta

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

2.03—Tyabji D and Co—Jairaundas Guneshdas vs Zamonbai Kishonlal—Malvi H and M.

145.03—Tyabji D and Co—Gordhan Ramjivandas vs Mabipatrao Keshawrao Achharia and others—Malvi H and M.

161.03—Nanu and H—Dady Roostomjee Dady vs Madhuram Mathooradas—Tyabji D and Co.

168.03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—Pestonji and R.

317.99—Mirza and M—Sayed Mahomed bin Sayed Ahmed vs Sansuddin Amruddin—Strabjee and J.

53.02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others—Crasie Lead and O.

228.02—In person—Gumibai widow vs Oza Pramji Gokuldas.

152.03—Mathewjee and V—Jairam Laljee vs Veerbai widow—Payne and Co.

214.03—Thakordas and Co—Jeenabai vs Rahumunbhoy Assur and others—Bicknell M and M.

216.03—Dhebit and D—Pragji Soorji vs Pranjiven Tuljaram—Little and Co.

221.03—Edgelow G and W—Sapoorji Sorabji Dubash v Kidulji Dinsha Engineer and others—Mulla and M.

252.03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Callandas Raunji and others vs Augustus Brandt—Coverdi and Co.

75.03—Payne and Co—H H the Hon Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan vs The National Bank of India Ltd—Little and Co.

188.03—Payne and Co—Framjee Doradjee vs Mirza Ali Mirza Mahomed Saleh and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

583.01—Tyabjee and Co—Shaik Ahmed Gulhookraj vs Nagermall Jaithmull and others—Sorabjee and D.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 18th July 1903,

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 20th June 1903— G I P Rsystem	2,12,353	3,71,013	2'206	5,86,072
I M R do	45,623	98,243	425	1,44,391
Total	2,57,986	4,69,35	3,191	7,30,461
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st June 1902— G I P Rsystem	1,86,819	2,62,317	2,417	4,51,583
I M R do	44,123	53,432	308	97,895
Total	2,30,941	3,15,809	2,725	5,49,478
Increase or Decrease— G I P R	+ 25,541	+1,08,696	+ 279	+1,34,189
I M R	+ 1,498	+ 44,881	+ 117	+ 46,496

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th July, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	94,000	1,30,000	4,000	2,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	2 4	282	9	495
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	1,60,000	2,60,000	7,000	4,27,000
Total for 26 weeks	2,54,000	3,90,000	11,000	6,55,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	81,918	1,00,935	1,573	1,93,456
Per mile of Ry. do.	195	219	3	417
Total to corresponding date do.	2,89,905	3,79'13	7,438	6,55,376

Increase for the week..... Rs. 28,546
Increase to date..... Rs. 1,200

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

HOW TO PLAY GOLF.

MOST devotes of the Royal and Ancient game of Golf will tell you there are but two things to keep in mind if you would master the art or science, or both of it; yet we have new books telling us how the thing is to be done, oftener than we can count. Not long ago, in reply to the question "How must I begin?" it was said: "Tak' an iron and a ba' and awa' roond the leuks; keep your e'e on the ba,' and dinna press." That was enough for most people. Accuracy came by practice; style as the result of observation—good style if you imitated the Captain of that day; shocking bad style if you happened to watch other fairly-successful players, who seemed to think a diminutive hornpipe a necessary preliminary to taking stance, and brief spell of suppling motions essential to the correct addressing of the ball. Fortunately for the beginner of to-day there is such a number of braw Scots in Bombay who have been born with a cleek in their hand, and so many sporting young Englishmen, who have studied the game at considerable expense with Scottish teachers, that the would-be 'gowfer' can obtain his instruction free. Many people like to get a book on any subject they may take in hand, and habitually read up enough to make themselves a most particular nuisance to those with whom they play, and we have seen individuals of this species obstruct a whole field by producing a tome, out of which some impecunious person has cleared the price of a trip to Hoylake or St. Andrews, to show that his contention as to what constitutes a hazard is correct. A book on any game was never intended to be carried in the pocket, much less to be produced at inopportune moments. It is intended to be read at home and studied there, not to be glanced through just sufficiently to produce mystification. If that were not the case we should hesitate before recommending any handbook on games of any description. A new volume on Golf has made its appearance. It is one of the series of sporting hand-books, edited by Messrs. Benson and Miles, and of which Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are the publishers. "A Book of Golf" is its title; nothing very pretentious about that, but its authors are J. Braid, J. A. T. Bramston, H. C. Hutchinson, and others.

At the outset the hope is expressed that the reader will find many mutually contradictory rules laid down for his guidance. For although, observe the editors, twice two is invariably four, though the ace of trumps invariably takes the trick, though if one's head is cut off one invariably dies, the goddess of golf soars untrammelled above those very dull things known as rules without exceptions. Arch-Druid Braid, for instance, does not use the same ritual as Arch-Druid Bramston, whilst Arch-Druid Hutchinson, in practice, differs from both To say which was wrong, remark the editors, would be merely to confess that one does not know what golf is. The only solution of the difficulty is to take a club and find out which doctrine suits the individual best; then stick to it. Pay your money and take your choice, Mr. Braid opens the work with a chapter of thirty pages. Without preliminary flourish he drives off. There are five varieties of drive, he tells us. First is the ordinary full shot; next, a ball driven high, so as to secure an intentionally long carry, without regard to subsequent run; third, a ball driven intentionally low, so as to secure an exceptionally long run; fourth, a ball driven with intentional pull to use or neutralise certain conditions of wind; and, fifth, a ball driven with intentional slice, to use or neutralise certain conditions of wind. Mr. Bramston requires more than four times the amount of space in which to give his hints, while twenty-three suffice Mr. Hutchinson. Then come chapters for the benefit of parents and guardians, two or three chapters on miscellaneous topics, finally one on American balls and English players. The writer is anonymous, but a believer in the American ball as being more fun. The chapter treating of the golf temperament will perhaps prove most profitable reading. It tells us that the ideal golfer, like the poet, is born not made, and that temperament counts for very much in the soul-searching game of golf. The game is "aye fechtin' agen ye", as Allan Robertson used to say. It is chock full of injustice. There are many occasions for exasperation. And no failure in life affects you so much as missing a short putt. But if you lose your temper you lose your match. There are, however, exceptional cases of man who seem nerved to greater and more successful effort by an access of rage. It may be, on the other hand, but the result of the reflex action on his opponent, a sensitive man, clean put off his play by pondering the fate reserved for the man indulging in awesome language.

Golfers, in their temper, should endeavour to emulate Auld Tam Morris, who was born in the purple of equable temper and courtesy. The late Mr. Tait was the same. He had a natural sweetness of temper that a bad lie, or a long putt, holed by an opponent, could not sour. It is not given to all men to have this equability of temper, but a good deal may be done to make up for it by forming habit. Treat the many little things which distract you, which put you off your game, as the Christian scientists treat other people's pain—say it is all nonsense and does not exist. On the other hand, we are told, that if we cultivate the continual habit of watching for occasions of distractions, soon it will become too strong to fight. This sounds very much like a short sermon, but in nothing more than in golf is it necessary to exercise self-control, otherwise you lose your game and back your ball and break many clubs. Too good luck is almost as objectionable as bad luck. A player in the last Amateur Championship is reported to have said: "It is terribly upsetting to find yourself suddenly two or three holes up on a man you expect to be beaten by. I can never knock out a good man, but I can always knock out a bad man, even if he is playing ever so much better than the good man." We cannot claim quite to understand what he means, but the moral of it all seems to be; If you would excel at golf, you must keep your hair on. And the best training for this is always to play with a better man than yourself, that is if you can find him. We get some more very valuable hints as to how to treat an opponent in the game. Keep on hitting a man once you have got him down some one of the most important

things to remember. Otherwise you never know when he is going to jump up and hit you. And just as you ought to keep trying your hardest right up to the finish, so you ought to begin trying your hardest from the very start. Give your man no peace; keep him moving. That is the idea, once you are out on the links, always bearing in mind at the same time that the man who presses is lost. These new writers tell us nothing that is new. But they give us the old things again in a very palatable form and think it a thousand pities that neither Aristotle nor Shakespeare was a golfer, as there is no other game that strips the soul so naked.

INDIA AND THE TARIFF SCHEME.

THE long debate in the House of Lords on the subject of India and the Fiscal reform, a first instalment of which is reported in our news columns, served to remind Government that Indian views would require consideration in the course of the inquiry. Lord Northbrook re-echoed our own contention when he urged the importance of maintaining the freest possible exchange of commodities between India and the rest of the world, whatever may be adopted in respect to the Colonies. Lord Lansdowne dispelled the notion that India had been lost sight of in connection with the scheme. India certainly does come within the scope of the investigation, and we think we can very well leave our case in the hands of the India Office. Lord Lansdowne very properly resented the idea of any Government being found ready in a case of this kind to ignore the claims of India, or even to contemplate the possibility of imposing on India a new fiscal system unsuited to her requirements and repugnant to the feelings of the Government and the people of this country. Lord Lansdowne admits the difference which we urged when the subject first came under discussion, the marked contrast between the fiscal systems of India and of the Great Colonies. The Colonial tariff systems are protective, designed for the purpose of sheltering domestic industries from external competition. The Indian tariff, on the other hand, is a purely revenue tariff, and India is neither in a position to give preferences to her friends, nor to retaliate upon those who treat her in an unfriendly manner. We agree with the noble lord's observation that no part of the Empire is likely to suffer less from want of expert evidence or of due presentation of the facts. As he reminded the House there is close at hand a Secretary of State with his Council, and in India a Viceroy with his Council. On these Councils, as Lord Lansdowne said, there are men of high position, of wide experience, and absolutely independent character, many of them men who have had close and intimate acquaintance with all parts of the Indian Empire, and it seemed to him perfectly clear that the criticisms and suggestions which they are likely to obtain from such men will form the most valuable testimony which it would be possible to secure in regard to such a subject.

INDIA AND THE SOLDIER'S PAY.

THE mail brings a White Paper containing the correspondence between the Home and Indian Governments with reference to the increased pay of the British soldier and the arbitration of the Lord Chief Justice as to the proportion of the cost to be borne by India. Lord Alverstone takes precisely the same view of the question which we did when the subject was first mooted. The price of the article has gone up; and there is no reason why one customer should be supplied with it at a cheaper rate than another. The case made out by the Government of India in objecting to pay its soldiers their full rate of wages was no case at all. In fact when we read it we are astonished that so excellent a Government could possibly have produced so absurd a collection of documents. We trust they will be able to make a better show in opposing the proposal to charge us with the cost of the army of occupation in South Africa, or we shall be lost. Too much importance must not be attached to the vapourings of our ill-advised friends at home. Their ludicrous views of things, exaggerated statements, and uncalled-for excitement will do us more harm than good. "Plundering India," "bleeding India," and like expressions should never emanate from honest men, while Sir M. Bhownagree's observation, that Government will some day rue the policy it now proposes, was unnecessary for the simple reason that Government will never carry it out. So unanimous objection has been raised throughout India that Government cannot afford to ignore it. As we stated last week the War Office was misled by our boasted "affluence" and thought it safe to throw out feelers. Government will have to be particularly careful if it would avoid a great display of inconsistency. But we believe that the opposition of the press, which has been so forcible throughout the country, will suffice to save us from the threatened injustice. From the assistance of such meetings as that reported by Reuter to-day. Good Lord deliver us!

EXPORTERS STUDY THEIR TRADE.

THE manager of the "Revue Générale des Sciences" is at work arranging a tour of French exporters to the Levant and has enlisted the support of several geographical societies, Chambers of Commerce, commercial and industrial trades-unions in France, Algiers, and Tunis as well as the Chambers of Commerce in the Piræus-Athens, Constantinople, and Smyrna. In the first place he looks for the co-operation of those merchants and establishments which are already in business relations with the Levantine provinces, and by means of personal influence with those best informed to learn the wants and the credit condition of those districts and also by actual inquiries on the spot to glean all other necessary data. The tour will be made on a specially hired steamer, and will commence in the middle of October of this year; there will be long stays at Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonika, Piræus-Athens, and short ones in Brousa and Metelin. The members of the French Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople will provide their countrymen with information of all sorts during their eight-days' stay in the Turkish capital, and will also find for those travellers who do not possess an agent in Constantinople trustworthy agents of French nationality to accompany them in their business walks during that time. The tourists should get specially valuable information from the Director of the Constantinople branch of the Credit Lyonnais and from the Director-General of the Ottoman Bank. An experienced inspector of the Ottoman Bank will accompany them during the whole of their tour, will confer with them, and will answer as far as he is able the questions of individuals. The French Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople has in its Bulletin expressed the hope that this tour with its business utility and its pleasures will conquer the dislike of travel which French commercial people indulge in to their great disadvantage as compared with the people of other nations. That such a tour is not alone contemplated, but brought to a practical issue with the well-defined aim of learning how to meet the trade wants of the Levantine population on the best possible lines shows how seriously England's French neighbours view the necessity of extending their commerce. It is by such measures and by the choice of suitable men to carry them out that stagnation in trade is prevented, and new ideas brought home for manufacturers to work up to. The law of change is the one immutable entity in the world, and to keep pace with the ever varying tastes of the people whose wants it is the business of the merchant to supply is surely the best chance he has of an honest and profitable business monopoly. Continental people are awake to this necessity, insular traders are more slow to grasp it, but in this as in so many other races, the first in the field has the advantage.

AMERICAN VERSUS ENGLISH FLOUR.

THE question why is it that English bakers prefer American flour to such an extent that they will not [illegible] anything like that [illegible] price for [illegible]

[illegible] the superior [illegible] will command a fancy price among the well-to-do, has recently been answered by Mr. Pillman whose firm has one of the largest flour import businesses in England. Mr. Pillman gives a rather remarkable explanation of why the American article is preferred to the English. Bread baked from English flour, he says, is sad and without "life." It has colour and sweetness, but it lacks "strength." The best flour, in his opinion, is the flour that comes from the north-west of the United States—Minnesota in particular. It has a great deal of gluten, and this glutinous property supplies, what Mr. Pillman terms, "the strength" to the bread. "If," he remarked in the course of an interview with a press representative, "you draw a line from Southampton to Oxford, and then continue it to Norfolk, you have the area in which the bulk of the English wheat is grown, and yet a third of the total imports of flour into the United Kingdom comes to London, and is used for the most part in the area I have indicated." Mr. Pillman argues "that if it were not for the large supplies of American flour with its glutinous qualities there would be less demand for English flour than there is at present. Not only," he remarks, "would restrictions on the amount of flour that is imported into England not help English flour but the English article would be greatly depreciated." And the reason he gives for this belief is that at the present time the demand for English flour was stimulated by the fact that it was mixed in small quantities with the American flour. The milling industry in the south is, he considers, greatly dependent upon the system in vogue of blending English flour with the American, because otherwise very little of the home article would be used.

ALL the proposed military reliefs for the forthcoming cold weather have now been published, except those of the Field and Garrison Artillery. The programme of the Field Artillery Reliefs will probably be published within the next fortnight; the programme of the Garrison Artillery Reliefs is not likely to appear for some time afterwards.

NO less than thirty probationers are being sent from various Native States to be trained in the Allahabad Grass Farm. This is a distinct compliment to the Directorate of that institution, and shows that if native rulers are slow to understand the necessity of some improvements, they are ready enough to avail themselves of opportunities, when the advantages are easily discernible.

NOTICE is given of a bill to be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council to amend the Madras Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act of 1893, in certain particulars. One of these is to remove the boilers used in motor cars, etc. from the purview of the Act, and the other is to increase the appeal time from 14 days to a month. Another desirable amendment of the Act is to give Magistrates trying cases under the Act the help of Assessors.

LIEUT. L. M. JACKSON, of the Royal Engineers who went on a cruise to Madras in his little sailing yacht the Sea Bird, arrived back at Trincomalie on the 27th ult. This popular young Officer is considered quite a hero, writes a corresponden and a man of strong nerve to have undertaken such a voyage, considering that he accomplished it al lone and unaided in a little sailing yacht. He was none the worse after his daring feat.

THE subject of taxation in Madras Cantonments has lately been under consideration, and it has been observed that these Cantonments are as a rule very lightly taxed in comparison with Cantonments in other commands. An enquiry is now being made into the expediency of imposing a conservancy tax in those Stations where it is not now levied, and a water tax in Stations other than Wellington and Secunderabad where a pipe water-supply exists. It has further been observed that where in other Commands large incomes are derived from the assessment of land revenue and from grazing fees there are no receipts under these heads in the Madras Command. This point also will now be enquired into.

CAPTAIN A. F. DE LASSOE, C.M.G., C.I.E., of the Indian Political Department, whose lamentable death by a shooting accident at Copenhagen was announced the other day, was a man who had seen an extraordinary variety of service. He was of Danish extraction, and was educated at Copenhagen. His father, however, was an English country clergyman

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. BRODRICK'S PROPOSALS.

UNANIMOUS RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The meeting took place to-day as already advised, and was presided over by Sir Charles Dilke. Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against Mr. Brodrick's proposals.

A number of prominent Indians and those interested in India were present.

Sir Lepel Griffin, who could not attend, sent a letter in which he said he was in full sympathy with the protest of Sir Charles Dilke.

It was, he said, unjust that India alone should be charged with the increase in the pay of the British Army, and we should remedy the injustice by sacrifices ourselves. If it is the change of frontier in India troops will have to be kept in India to meet the new conditions.

Sir Lepel then dwelt upon the unfair treatment of Indians in South Africa as an additional argument against Mr. Brodrick's proposals.

Regarding the fiscal question he said India should certainly have a voice.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji declared that those wishing to impose upon the British public always attach the words "Indian interest" to any scheme to plunder India.

He strongly protested against the process of bleeding India.

Lord Welby said the Commission on Indian Expenditure was unanimous that no further taxation should be put upon India.

Sir M. M. Bhownagree spoke in a similar strain to the previous speakers, and said Government would some day rue the policy it now proposes.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

"IRRITATION AND ALARM."

NO NEW INTERESTS TO BE ALLOWED.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

Lord Milner, in a despatch dated the 11th May, refers to the influx of Asiatics and the growing irritation and alarm felt by Europeans at the same.

Special legislation, he says, is essential, and the Transvaal is prepared to recognise the vested interests of Asiatic resident before the war, but not to allow new interests to be created.

The segregation of the lower class Asiatics must be observed on sanitary and moral grounds, but liberal exceptions will be granted to respectable British Indians and civilised Asiatics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows, under the date, London, 30th July:—Lord George Hamilton has refused to entertain Lord Milner's suggestion for the importation of 10,000 coolies into the Transvaal until the relaxations of the regulations and restrictions on Asiatics in the Transvaal have been granted.

Lord George Hamilton demands on behalf of the Asiatics include the abolition of registration, freedom to acquire real property, the abolition of special locations, except for insanitary classes, and complete freedom for the better classes and their servants.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

POPULAR AGITATIONS IN RUSSIA.

A WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT.

WORKING CLASSES IN REVOLT.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Fresh symptoms are constantly being manifested in Russia, pointing to a widespread movement, which is almost revolutionary among the working classes.

The labourers at Mikhailovo in the Caucasus have struck work and obstructed the railways. Troops were then called out and charged the rioters, killing ten and wounding eighteen.

A similar outbreak has taken place at Odessa.

The strikers at Baku have ignited the petroleum works and destroyed seventy bore towers.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON GENERAL BOTHA.

CRITICISMS WRITTEN TO ORDER.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS TO BE DEPORTED.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to strong criticisms on his policy in South Africa, said he did not attach the slightest importance to General Botha's letter which had lately been published, and believed it would lessen Botha's influence, and was evidently written to order. Mr. Chamberlain added that if he found the work of pacification was being undone he should not hesitate to deport the mischief-makers.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN IRELAND.

WELCOME IN GALWAY.

THE MOTOR TOUR.

The King and Queen have been warmly welcomed at Galway City after a motor car tour in Connemara and Galway.

COLONIAL OFFICE VOTE.

PASSED IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The House of Commons last night passed the Colonial Office vote by 184 against 74 votes.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Major Scholfield, Royal Engineers, sails for Perbera on the 21st August in charge of the traction engines and trucks for Somaliland.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A reference is to be made to the Secretary of State on the question of the proposed improvement in the rate of pension to Departmental Warrant Officers.

The proposal for the formation of Cyclist Companies or sections in Volunteer Corps in India has been noted for future consideration, but it is not expected that the question will be decided this year.

THE VICEROY AND LORD NORTHCOTE.

THEIR FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT PROBABLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

It is believed in well informed quarters at Simla that when presiding at the next meeting of the Legislative Council the Viceroy may take the public into his confidence with regard to the extension of his term of office in India and also about Lord Northcote's future movements.

FORGERY AT CALCUTTA.

ACCUSED ARRESTED AT AGRA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

In September, 1900, a cheque for Rs. 35,000 purporting to have been drawn by Landale and Clarke, brokers of Calcutta, in favour of an imaginary person, named T Gordon, was presented to the Bank of Bengal by a native and was paid, though the signature on the forged cheque bore practically no resemblance to the ordinary signature of Landale and Clarke. The Bank of Bengal had to refund the money to Landale and Clarke, and dismissed Mr. Foster, a European assistant, who passed the cheque. Here the matter dropped as no trace could be found of the accused, who, however, have now been arrested at Agra, and proved to be three natives who held subordinate positions in Landale and Clarke. They divided the money equally between themselves, and bought house property in Agra. The case is now before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN BOMBAY.

THE PORT TRUST SCHEME.

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The Government of India have agreed to relinquish to the Bombay Government the northern half of the property on which the Bombay Defence Workshops at Mazagon are situated, the Bombay Port Trust contemplating the extension through it of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

IMPROVED CONDITION.

The general agricultural position throughout India has improved greatly during the past fortnight, but this week's crops telegrams show that Behar, the United Provinces, and the North-West Frontier districts have not yet received nearly enough rain even for their immediate requirements. A difficulty is also complained of in parts of Assam, including the Surma Valley. The cotton tracts of Nagpur and the Central Provinces on the other hand would be benefited by a break.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON SUGAR.

A PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day:—The Government of India have decided to retain until the 31st March, 1904, the countervailing duties on sugar at the rates which may be in force on to 31st August, 1903. This decision is based on the ground that the greater part of the sugar which will be available for export from bounty-giving countries up till the 31st March will have actually received bounties after that date. Countervailing duties will cease to be levied on sugar produced in and imported from any country which may have abolished all bounties on or before the 31st of August, 1903. The Government of India reserve full discretion to maintain after 31st March 1904, the differential duties on sugar produced in or exported from bounty-giving countries, and also to re-impose differential duties against any country which may restore its bounty either directly or indirectly.

"GAZETTE" NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Fletcher is appointed Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard.

An extension of leave at home is gazetted to Lieutenant Campbell and Engineer Tucker for two months each; Lieutenant Cooper for six months: and Engineer Sharvell till the 6th November next.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Lieutenants Hobbs and Heney and Conductor Perry, Bombay Barrack Service, receive a step of promotion each, vice Captain Mason retired.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Major Pollen resigns his commission, receiving the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE SPANISH CONSUL.

The provisional appointment of Don R. De Solis as Spanish Consul in Bombay has been formally recognised.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.

The Indian Arms Act has been made applicable with some modifications to the Hyderabad Residency Bazar, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and the Hyderabad Contingent stations of Aurangabad and Bolarum.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The numbers under famine relief in the Central Provinces have gone down to 18,740

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

MOTOR CAR DIFFICULTIES.

MADRAS, JULY 31,

The Governor, who had intended to traverse the road between Kurnool Road Station and Kurnool Town on a motor car, found this plan like the best laid schemes impracticable. After the Governor had shot buck, he started on the motor car journey, but after two miles difficulties began. The lamp went out, and continued to do so at intervals. Then the boiler went wrong and water had to be pumped in every half mile. Having accomplished 19 miles thus, the Governor did the remaining 14 miles in a landau to Kurnool, where he was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The rest of the party arrived in jutkas, the motor finally refusing to move.

THE CASE AGAINST BANGALORE OFFICERS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 31,

The trial of Plant and Rickford being resumed to-day the following further evidence for the prosecution was recorded:—Sadaswam Pillay, City Inspector of Post Offices, said he saw Rickford's bicycle hawked for sale by a dealer, and subsequently bought it from him personally for Rs. 90 as against Rs. 150 demanded. The police seized the bicycle yesterday as that which Mr. Andrews had sold to Rickford on the hire purchase system.

Mr. Willcocks, Manager of the branch firm of Messrs. Oakes and Co, in Bangalore, deposed that both accused had dealt with him since April always paying by cheque. Witness realized only on one of these cheques, all the rest being returned. One cheque for £35 on Cox and Company was drawn by Plant in favour of Rickford who obtained cash from witness. This cheque was dishonoured on June 2, and when witness saw Rickford about it he expressed regret, explaining that Plant had been obliged to instruct his banker to stop payment on his cheques as he had lost some blank cheques from his book. Witness afterwards had three other cheques returned by his firm's Madras office, but accused had then left Bangalore. Two other cheques for £6 and £10 on Cox and Company were cashed by Rickford with witness, the former sum being placed to the credit of his account with Oakes and Company. Plant then paid another for £4 on Cox and Company, which went to his credit. Witness then produced three cheques on Grindlay, Groom and Company for Rs. 36, Rs. 60, and Rs. 200, the two first being drawn by Plant and the third by Rickford, who received cash for it. Taking everything into consideration witness' firm, Oakes and Company, stood to lose Rs. 1,154 over Rickford if the English cheques are all dishonoured and Rs. 317 over Plant.

Mr. Moreschi, partner in Baccala and Company, confectioners, deposed that Plant drew a cheque on Grindlay, Groom and Company in his shop for Rs. 1,000 to pay a Rs. 13 bill, receiving Rs. 87 in change. This cheque was returned.

Mr, Moreschi's clerk corroborated him.

Mr. Hawkins, local Agent of the Commercial Bank, deposed to three cheques before the Court passing through his hands for collection in Bombay and gave general evidence as to the practice of the banks in matters of overdrafts.

Lastly, Sowcar Girdarhi Lal's writer gave evidence that Plant had borrowed to the extent of Rs. 1,900 from his employer, and gave a cheque on Cox and Company for £101-10, which was dishonoured, though Plant assured him his father would meet it in England. Witness had once realized a payment of Rs. 500 from Plant.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow, the police having more cheques to put in.

INDIAN MASONS AND LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., as Grand Master of Middlesex Freemasons, presided last Saturday at the annual meeting of his Provincial Grand Lodge, when the opportunity was taken to present him with the insignia recently voted by the Brethren of the Scottish Constitution in India. After the customary business, Wor. Bro. Sir M. M. Bhownagree, M.P., Hon. Past Grand Master, Deputy of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, accompanied by Wor. Bro. Pollen and McCorkell, advanced to the dais. Sir Muncherjee said addressing Lord George Hamilton:—

Right Worshipful Sir.—At the last annual installation Communication of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India the Most Wor. the Grand Master, Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, where the Lodge has its head-quarters, in a felicitous speech, suggested that it is R. Wor. Sir, should be appointed an Honorary member of that Grand Lodge. This suggestion was acclaimed by all the Brethren present, and with their unanimous approval the nomination was adopted. As a member of that Lodge I was commissioned to hand you the letter giving intimation of that appointment, and also to present your lordship with the Collar and Jewel of the Honorary Membership. I was naturally desirous of discharging my instructions in a fitting manner, and I, the senior member of this Grand Lodge of Middlesex for performing me on this occasion of a ritual meeting to carry out the pleasant function entrusted to me. No occasion could be more apt than a numerous and influential gathering like this of the representatives of the Lodge of Middlesex, the Provincial Grand Lodge of which has had for the past eight years the distinction of having you for its Grand Master, for making a presentation which is meant to symbolize the high regard and esteem of a very considerable section of the Masonic population of a land with the destinies of which many years of your distinguished career as a British statesman have been closely associated. This is not the time or the place when any adequate reference to that connection can be properly made, and I shall not attempt it, however much both on public and personal grounds there is the inducement to do so. Just now, after the Lodge has gone through a long catalogue of work, and in the presence of those who themselves well known you and your Masonic and public work for years past, it would be supererogation on my part to occupy more than the time necessary to inform them that the Badge of our Order is intended to convey to you the high appreciation of a large body of our fellow subjects of the Indian Empire of your possession of those noble qualities which it is the aim of our Order to teach and which exalt the lives and deeds of our good Masons. The tenets, the principles, and the practical working of the craft have done more in India than people outside it can realize to weld together men of diverse communities who are divided by differences of religion, of language, and of social habits into a common brotherhood, and within my experience I know of no agency which has done so much as Freemasonry has done to bridge over those social distinctions among them, to the gradual elimination of which we may look with some hope for the cultivation of friendly feelings between the people of Great Britain and India. The doors of a Lodge are always open to the initiated, and the welcome and friendly amenities extended and exchanged within its walls draw men's hearts to one another. Brethren in India those courtesies have a deep meaning and a beneficial influence, and indeed Lord Northcote in proposing your Right Wor. Grand Master for the Honorary Membership of his Grand Lodge made reference to the kindly reception which had been accorded to two of the distinguished members of that Lodge here, my friend Dr. Pollen and Khan Bahadoor Darasha Chichgar when they visited you last year. I am glad one of them the Hon. Bro. Pollen is present this evening to assist in the pleasing duty which is now my high privilege to perform, and that we are also joined by another well known past officer Bro. McCorkell in forming a delegation. I now present you, Right, Wor. Sir, with the Collar and Jewel of an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. I thank you on its behalf for allowing your illustrious name to be borne on its scroll, and trust that the connection between yourself and the Lodge which is thus established will form one more link to the chain that binds you to the Indian Empire by all those sentiments of sympathy and fraternal regard which Freemasonry inculcates between nations as well as individuals.

The Collar and Jewel which were enclosed in a handsome case were then fastened round the neck of the Rt. Wor. Grand Master of Middlesex.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

"A VOICE crying in the wilderness" is typical of any one writing just now from Bijapur, remarks our correspondent. It is the silly season with us here, and a cloud of lethargy has enveloped the station. Except on rare occasions the tennis courts are the recreation ground solely of the cow and ass and even the charms of Bridge have lost their freshness! For many days past we have been the victims of tempestuous winds which have now given place to drizzling rains long drawn out. The district has, indeed, every reason to congratulate itself upon its rains this year. If the late rains upon which it chiefly depends are the equal of the early ones the year should be one of the best for many a long day. The campaign against malaria and mosquito still pursues its fitful course. There is talk even of draining the moat which runs at our doorsteps and is chiefly remarkable for its noisome odours and noxious gases. A grant has also been lately received from Government for much needed renovations to some of the old buildings. The great dome of the Gol Gumbaz is to be patched up and some of its huge supporting cornices renewed. A railing is to be built round the Malik-i-maidan just to keep at a distance too fervent wood-shippers. It is no uncommon sight to see a small crowd of these, chiefly women, gather round this immense cannon in the evening light and hang wreaths round its Gaping mouth. The fact that the gun is the work of a Mussalman Engineer appears to detract not at all from its supernatural qualities in the eyes of the Hindu devotee. There is talk even of building a museum to be stored with what few relics of departed splendour have escaped the merciless depredations of the modern curio hunter (sic) transit gloria mundi.

GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD MEMORIAL.

THE General Committee, of which the Duke of Argyll is president, formed to establish a Memorial to the late Sir Hector Macdonald, is receiving considerable support. The following letter has been received by the Committee:—

"Having ascertained that the subscriptions to the General Sir Hector Macdonald Memorial Fund are likely to amount to about £3,000 within a fortnight, I take pleasure in informing you that my promised cheque for £1,000 will be placed at your disposal at that time. I also hereby renew my promise to send you a second £1,000 when your next £1,000 are subscribed.—Yours very faithfully, (Signed)

JOHN BANNON,"

Subscriptions varying from one shilling to a hundred pounds have been received, and the Committee hope that all admirers of the late General who have not yet subscribed will do so immediately, so that Mr. Bannon's offer may be taken advantage of. The Memorial is being enthusiastically supported by Scotsmen and the public generally in the "Britains over the Seas" as well as at home.

"It was for the British Empire he wrought the magnificent deeds which have added lustre and glory to the martial history of the British Army, and it is fitting, therefore, that in London a Memorial worthy of his services should be established so that it may stand as an Imperial Monument, recording to posterity the gallant deeds of this great British Hero."

To do proper justice to Sir Hector's grand record of work Ten Thousand Pounds are required, and the Committee confidently appeal to those desirous to subscribe in Canada, Australia, India, Africa, and all the world over to forward their donations at once Amongst the donations received already are Mr. Samuel Gomez £105, Sir Malcolm McEachern £50, Mr. Ralph Decker £25, the Duke of Argyll £10, Mr. W. H. Milligan £20, Professor Dewar £10.

The Honorary Treasurers are Dr. Farquhar Macpherson, J.P., 11, Soho Square, London, W., William Grant, Esq., St. Mildred's House, Poultry, London, E.C. Donations may also be sent to Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart and Co., Bankers, 27, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W.; the Bank of Scotland, 19, Bishopsgate Within, London, E.C.; and Mr. Samuel Groonlees, 92, Portland Place, London, W., Chairman of General Committee.

An Edinburgh correspondent telegraphs that the will of General Sir Hector Macdonald has now been lodged. The moveable estate is £4,402, made up of Russian, Uruguay, Argentine, and African bank shares and bonds and a balance at the deceased's bankers of £875. The testator bequeaths everything to his son Hector, and appoints Mr. Turner, of the Wigan Junction Colliery, guardian; but this gentleman having predeceased Sir Hector, the guardianship falls naturally on Lady Macdonald. The General bequeaths swords and addresses, of which quite a number are specified, to his son as heirlooms, and directs that his old charger Knowall should be shot and one hoof mounted and given to General Sir Charles d'Aguilar, and that the other be kept by his son. The remainder of the testator's goods are to be sold for his son's benefit, except the plate, the Mahdi's banner, selected pictures, chain armour, stationery racks, swords, and firearms. The will was signed at Umballa, on December 27, 1899, before the deceased proceeded to South Africa on active service.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JULY 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut C I F F MacCartie CIE IMS B
Lieut Col A M Crofts CIE IMS B
Lieut Col G A Emerson IMS
Lieut Col F G Atkinson 17th Bengal
Major G J H Bell IMS B
Major J K Tod 7th H Lancers
Capt C K Williams IMS B
Mr C F Grant B Cov
Mr W J Smyth B Cov
Mr A S Fleming B Cov
Mr J A Campbell B Cov
Mr C H Barrett B
Mr P Dinwiddie B
Mr R W Lobo B
Mr R S J Routh B
Mr A M Reuther B
Mr W Monies B
Mr E P Dove B
Major L J Andrew 19 MI
Lieut Col O H Channer 1MS Bo
Major E F Merriott Bo
Mr M Kennedy Bo
Mr T G Mooney Bo
Mr R R Body Bo
Lieut Col W H Dobbie 30th Pi
Lieut Col G H Turner 24 Bolooch Inf
Lieut R H Waller 38th Dogras
Nursing Sister Miss S H P Leslie QAMNSI

EXTENSIONS OBLEAVE.

Major C Archer B 3 days' furl
Capt E C Macleod IMS B 3 days' furl
Mr E Gill B Cov 3½ mo furl
Mr F E Dempster CIE B 3 mo MC
Mr F White B 1 mo furl
Mr F Meehan B 2 mo M C
Mr H W Bolleau B 3 mo extraordinary leave
Major J A Houison-Craufurd 7th Bo Pioneers 3 mo MC
Capt R Ducat 20th Pi 3 mo MC
Major G W Palin Supply and Transport Corps 3 mo
Major M A Kellie 6 mo
Capt G S Lowson IMS 3 mo MC
Lieut H C K Do bin RIM 4 mo MC
Lieut A A Crookshank RE 8 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major T H Smith 12th B Cove
Capt R C Macleod IMS B
Lieut J M Doole B Cov
Mr H F House B Cov
Mr J B Brunyate B Cov
Mr R H Tair, B
Mr A T Webster B
Mr H Wardle B
Mr E Mannan B
Mr V J Scratchley B
Major M A Tuite 3rd M Light Inf
Mr W Hutton M
Mr A G Harrison M
Capt N B Dunn Combe 28th Bo Pioneers
Capt and Lt D Dowell 2-10th Goorkha Rifles.
Capt W E Spalding RA
Lieut B H C Fellows 4th Lancers Hyd Cont

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 17TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 17th instant. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Kahn Mr M
Hog Mr Mr S
Starton Miss E
Tinker Mr
Butcher Mr J
Dickerson Mr A
Newsome Mr and Mrs
Bellamy Mr
McDowell Mr E
Smith Mr A
Lewis Mr S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Lushington Mrs and Miss
Lushington Mr J and H J
Laird Mr A
Armstrong Mr W
Kinnear Mr A
Green Mr G
Spalding Capt.
Hatton Mr H
Harkness Mr J
Ilos Lieut F A
Ilos Lieut E D
Wilson Mr E D
Mehtaji Mr J
Leapingwell Mr A
Gray Mr
Nokon Mr R
Peters Mr J
Fisher Mr A
Tremearne Mr and Mrs
Ewen Lt Col

FROM GIBRALTAR—Moniz Mr and Mr,

FROM BRINDISI.

Roffey Mr T
Fausseit Major
Bannerman Capt
Rost Capt
Burt Mr H

FROM ADEN.

Khan S Sherjung
Jamadar S Mir

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, to Marseilles and London:—

Robson Mr S
Coulter Dr and Mrs
Harrison Mr F
Young Mr J C
Hastings-Fraser Lieut
Yusuf Mr M
Portman Mr F J
Coppack Mr
Fraser Mr J
Manley Capt J N
Atkinson Mr W
Stevens Col G B
Jones Major H J
Reid Mr R J
Egerton Mr W
Brooke-Mockett Lieut H.
Unwin Capt R B
Bryan Mr
Pinhaun Mr
King Mr
Burgess Mr
Wharton Mr
Harris Mr
Selley Mr.

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From a scrutiny of the memorial that appeared in the columns of the issue of your paper of the day before yesterday in respect of the Harbour Ferry Service I am constrained to conclude that the memorialists were at the time not aware of the actual nature and contents of the petition to which they subscribed their names They submit for instance that they would not be tardy in appreciating a reduction of fares in the present Ferry Service but are presumably reluctant to agitate for one lest it might lead to a suspension of the service. It is patent from this that the memorialists are ignorant of the fact that a Parsee gentleman has quite recently made a representation to Government seeking permission to conduct a Ferry Service and at a fare of annas 2 (two) as the late contractors did, that is, 50 per cent. less than what the public now pay. This will, I feel confident, prove of vital interest to the memorialists and the travelling public in general

URANWALLA.

REPORTED PORTUGUESE PLOT.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE DYNASTY.

THE "Cologne Gazette," a Lisbon telegram says publishes the following announcement, on the authority of a message from Lisbon:—

Notwithstanding semi-official denials, it is a fact that a widespread conspiracy against the Royal house of Portugal has been discovered, the principal instigators being superior officers who were cashiered some time ago.

Shortly after the assassination of King Alexander of Servia, suspicious doings were observed among the military, and a midnight gathering in mufti of officers and non-commissioned officers of the 5th Infantry Regiment was closely watched by detectives.

All these officers were arrested as their next meeting and imprisoned.

The officers will be court-martialled. In other regiments also [illegible]

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Judah Shallom and Sitaram Luxman with causing the deaths of Ratonji Pestonji Ichaporia, William Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Mahomed Omer, and Lillyan Hayden, on the 31st May 1903, at Bombay, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. S. G. Vellinker, pleader, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, appeared for Sitaram Luxman.

Before the proceedings opened, his Worship enquired of Mr. Nicholson whether the accused were going to be tried together or separately.

Mr. Nicholson proposed to take up the cases separately. He said, he would first proceed with the case against Judah.

Mr. Lowndes pointed out that it was for his Worship which way to decide. He would ask the Court to proceed with the case against Sitaram Luxman first, as the latter could afford to put the case for the defence in a way in which Judah, could not do. In addition to that his client was prepared to lay before his Worship voluminous expert evidence. He did not know what special reason could there be in taking the case against Judah first.

Mr. Nicholson said, it was desirable to take up the cases separately. As far as he could judge from the evidence in his possession, he thought the acts of negligence on the part of Judah might be found to be different from those of Sitaram Luxman. Judah was the man in immediate charge of the building that collapsed, and he wished that case against him be taken up first.

Mr. Lowndes submitted that both the accused were committed to the Sessions by the Coroner on the same charge, and on the charge-sheet Sitaram's name was first. He said that was an additional ground why his client's case should be taken up first. He was most anxious for it being so, as Sitaram was a man of means and was in a better position than the unfortunate Judah to secure a thorough enquiry. If they followed that course, he thought, Judah would be saved a great deal of unnecessary expenditure. His was conducting the Court had, in a matter like that, the most absolute discretion as to which of the cases should be taken up first. He (counsel) urged that point because of the extreme importance of the case. If a contrary course be adopted, he was of opinion, that it would be a great blot on the administration of justice, as they knew that no reason had been assigned for the adoption of such a course. The only reason that could be suggested for that course was that if they could get the hold on a man of lower position it would be possible to induce him hereafter to give evidence against his employer. On the other hand if Sitaram's case were taken up first it would not be possible to call Judah to give evidence against Sitaram.

Mr. Nicholson strongly objected to the suggestion made by Mr. Lowndes, that the case against Sitaram should be taken up first. He said it would be to the interest of the public to take up that case afterwards. The only reason for Mr. Lowndes's suggestion was that the learned counsel was there in the court for Sitaram, and that he had to produce expert evidence. And if Sitaram had expert evidence in support of his case there could possibly be no difficulty in his way to bring the same before the Court during the trial of the other case. He submitted the prosecution was entitled to proceed in the way most favourable to their case. If he suggested that Judah's case should be proceeded with first, he was sure his Worship would agree with him and say that he was not going it for very good reasons and also for public good. Mr. Lowndes had made one suggestion that the prosecution were desirous of getting some evidence from Judah that might probably go towards the conviction of Sitaram. He might say that the prosecution were desirous only of justice, if it would be necessary to place Judah in the witness box ultimately, he would do so only for the sake of justice, and he would be quite at liberty to answer any question that might be put to him. I was his right to call one accused against the other unless the Court ruled it otherwise. His reason for taking up Judah's case first was, he was charged to the charge under Section 304, A. of the Indian Penal Code, it was simpler than the case against Sitaram, and it would take less time than the other. Judah was most connected with the building, and according to some witnesses he was the person who had put up the beams. Besides there was another reason in favour of his suggestion, that if after hearing evidence against Judah the Court did not think it fit to commit him, the prosecution would consider whether they should proceed against Sitaram.

Mr. Lowndes having replied,

His Worship said he did not think that the order in which the prosecution wished to take up the cases would prejudice either Sitaram or Judah. It was true that one of them might be called as a witness against the other, but so far as this case was concerned he might say that he would commit the case to the High Court. If a criminal charge was made out before him. As urged by Mr. Nicholson, his Worship thought it would be to the advantage of all the parties concerned if the case against Judah were taken up first. Under the circumstances, he ordered the case against Judah to be taken up first.

Mr. Lowndes then applied that both the cases be heard together, but the application was refused.

His Worship adjourned the case against Sitaram to the 11th instant.

Formal evidence was then led by Mr. Nicholson as to the collapse of the south front portion of Sitaram's building and the recovery of the bodies of the deceased persons from the debris. Witnesses examined were Superintendent Hamilton, Inspector Draper and Police Sepoy No. 1731 A.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

REPORTED AGITATION IN PERSIA.

A review of various reports which have lately been current with regard to a religious anti-Russian agitation in Persia, the following account of what has actually taken place has been furnished to Reuter's Agency by the Persian Legation in London:—

Hadji Mirza Hassan, the Mudjtahid (highest ecclesiastical dignitary and a most influential man) of Tabriz, professing to have written authorities from the Ulemas (great theologians) of Atebate (designation given to the holy cities of Karbella, Nadjaf, Somera, &c.), incited a movement against the use of tobacco as an infringement of religious freedom. He pressed the Government of Tabriz to remove the Belgian Customs officials, to effect the abolition of the new Customs tariff, to shut up the new schools, and close the Armenian and the European shops. By the order of the Imperial Government the Mudjtahid and others who participated in this agitation have been expelled; M. Pitium, chief of the Customs of Tabriz, who had left the town, has come back: the new tariff is in force: the schools and the shops have been reopened. It has now been proved that the documents alleged to have emanated from the Ulemas of Atebate were more forgeries. In Isphan and in Yezd also some theological students had risen against the Babis a religious sect, towards whom they acted barbarously, killing several of them. The perpetrators have been arrested and punished. Camps have been pitched in several parts of the country and perfect order and tranquility prevail.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Odessa, July 6 ("Times").—Special efforts are being made by Caucasian oil merchants to place Russian kerosine on Persia's markets at a figure calculated to render competition from outside impossible. Russian traders are satisfied that only organised efforts between the oil producers of Baku, the Caspian shipping companies, and the new Sefaian caravan combination on the one hand, and the Russian Steam Navigation Company on the other, is required for the complete appropriation of Persia's oil markets from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf. It is almost unnecessary to add that this commercial aggressive attitude of Russian oil traders has not only the full sympathy but the active assistance of the Russian authorities, who are less inclined than ever to forego any opportunity afforded them for that commercial extension in Seistan and other provinces in Persia which may prove later on very useful as a political lever.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT TEHERAN.

The Globe correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs on July 14.—

The pro-Russian Party in Teheran has just scored a signal success. A telegram received from Persia says that the influence of the Grand Vizier, who is well known to be keen supporter of Russia, has lately considerably of late. It appears that the Shah has removed from Teheran the Grand Vizier's chief opponent, Hakimul Mulk the Court Minister, by appointing him to be Governor of Gilan. The Grand Vizier is said to have given the Shah the choice of either dismissing him the Grand Vizier from office, or of sending the Court Minister away from Teheran. Prince Medik Mansur Mirza, the Shah's second son was in concert with the fallen Court Minister, and after the latter's provincial banishment the Prince disappeared from Teheran. However he was overtaken at Kasbin on his way to the coast to sail for Europe, and thence he was deported back to Tabriz.

IN THE CASE OF A MAN

IN the case of a man who died at St. Thomas' Hospital from pneumonia the poter was said to have recorded in the hospital books that death was due to ptomaine poisoning. The coroner, at the inquest, said he had heard of a porter making out a certificate of death and saying that a man of forty-five died of convulsions through teething.

A PORT LIMON (Costa Rica) paper, alluding to the quarantine restrictions, states: "One isolated case still exists here, and passengers who wish to leave for Jamaica or any other British port, will anxiously await the recovery or interment of this isolated sufferer."

THE trawler Dorcen, which arrived at Shields, reported that when seventy miles out, a large balloon fell into the sea. At the risk of being capsized the Dorcen allowed it to drive down upon her, and, after releasing the gas, got it on board. The little craft presented a strange sight, her captain, with [illegible]

INDIA AND THE FISCAL INQUIRY.

A DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

SPEECHES BY FORMER VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, July 10, the Earl of Northbrook rose to call attention to the position of India with regard to the proposal before the country for the arrangement of preferential tariffs between the United Kingdom and the rest of the British Empire, and to ask his Majesty's Government whether our commercial relations with India form part of the inquiry upon which they are engaged. And if any correspondence has passed with the Government of India on the subject. Fully recognising the value of Mr. Chamberlain's services as Secretary for the Colonies, and with all respect to the right hon. gentleman's opinion on colonial questions, he observed that Mr. Chamberlain's attention seemed to be directed exclusively to the Colonies, his speeches making.

NO REFENCE TO INDIA.

The trade of India with the rest of the world had reached the figure of £173,000,000. The exports of this country were of the value of £35,000,000. The last statistical abstract for the United Kingdom showed that the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce in 1901 was £230,000,000. Of this £176,250,000 were taken by foreign countries and £104,750,000 were taken by the possessions. Of this latter sum about half was taken by the self-governing Colonies. The figures in round numbers were—Australia and New Zealand £27,000,000, the Cape and Natal £17,250,000, the North American Colonies £3,000,000, in all £52,250,000. The remainder, or £52,500,000, was taken by the other British possessions; and of this India took £35,000,000, or a third of the whole of our exports to the British Empire abroad. This was sufficient to show that India held an important position in the trade of this country, and the interests of India should not be overlooked, as he was afraid they had been up to the present, when such changes as those proposed by the Colonial Secretary were before the country. The tariff of India for 25 years had been a free trade tariff there were no duties on imports for the purpose of protecting Indian manufactures: there was a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on the general tariff, and 3½ per cent. on cotton manufactures, and at the same time an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. was imposed on Indian cotton manufactures. Cotton goods, imported to India in 1870 amounted to 1,033,000,000 yards. In 1900 the figures had reached 2,654,000,000 yards. The imports from the rest of the world were 20,250,000 yards in 1870, and 35,750,000 yards in 1902. In view of this happy condition of things under a free trade tariff, he would ask what was the advantage of a change of that character? But as Mr. Chamberlain said that he advocated an Imperial tariff for the whole Empire,

IT WAS NECESSARY TO EXAMINE THE EFFECT.

of introducing preferential tariffs into India based on our cotton manufactures on exactly the same footing as her own, and no such bargain was, in fact, made in 1900. Care was proposed in the case of the Colonies, whom we hoped to persuade, not to receive altogether, but to diminish their duties on our goods. That being so, the only way in which he could see a preferential tariff could be introduced into India was that India should alter the whole of the imports of the United Kingdom to be admitted free and should impose higher duties than were now imposed on foreign commodities imported into India of a class which might be supposed to compete with our manufactures. On the other hand, he presumed that we should have to give some favour to Indian importers into this country in the same way as our Chamberlain proposed to favour imports from the Colonies. But he would ask the House to consider the effect of such a system on the interests of both countries. The total value of the imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom to India in 1900 was £34,000,000, and the value of the imports from India into the United States was about £30,000,000. At first sight, it might be supposed that our manufacturers would get a considerable part, at any rate, of the advantage of that £30,000,000; but a little examination would show that it was not so. For a great portion of the trade of other European countries and the United States with India consisted of articles which we did not produce, such as oil, coal oil, wine, and sugar. Deducting the value of those articles, he believed that it would be found that the margin of trade from which we might expect any advantage would be reduced to something like £5,000,000. The fact was that we had now

THE LION'S SHARE OF THE TRADE

with India in all articles that we could produce, and such an advantage as would be gained in the way he suggested would be of little use to our manufacturers (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, how could we tax the Indian imports to this country? The import of tea required no protection, for Indian and Ceylon tea had driven Chinese tea nearly out of the British market. India, too, have a virtual monopoly in rice. It was possible, indeed, that some benefit might be given to the Indian producers of wheat, sugar, and tobacco. But in regard to wheat, he did not think India would gain much advantage from preferential duties, for the trade in wheat between the two countries was a very uncertain

...South Africa in order to furnish the rapid ...ing, which might be required when the ...Frontier was attacked. He would ask ...this right honourable gentleman one question. How were they to be conveyed from South Africa to India when they were required? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Brodrick interposed by saying—I will answer that question at once. We have satisfied ourselves that between South Africa and India transports will be practically immediately available. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman proceeded.—More easily available than in this country? He would like to see the proof of that before he formed an opinion. But in the meantime these troops were to be maintained in South Africa at an extra cost to some one of £1,500,000. The right hon. gentleman calmly suggested that India should pay a portion of this. He had had a pretty long experience of this question of India and Imperial expenditure. In the old days we were always able to meet India on this ground—"You have nothing to complain of. We have to keep up a large Army for the purpose of garrisoning India, but, when you are in any considerable danger or emergency, you can call on the whole forces of the British Empire, and, therefore, the bargain is a good one for you, and you should not complain if the force we find you is rather expensive." But what has been doing of late years? We had not been maintaining a reservoir of troops for India, but India had been made a reservoir for our purposes. The shoe had been on the other foot. We had drawn on India for any service. When hard up for a battalion we went to India, and therefore, he said, the old argument, which he used to think a very good one, was gone, because now there was a complete partnership in that respect. (Hear.) Mr. Brodrick again interposed.—There is, he said, one point which the right hon. gentleman has not taken into consideration in connection with this matter. This country keeps a Reserve now of 65,000 men, which will in two or three years amount to 100,000 men, towards which India does not contribute a farthing. Yet every man of them is required to go to India in case of emergency. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he was arguing on the present state of things as between India and this country. He was only pointing out that the arrangement by which the particular adjustment used to be defended by the War Office and the Treasury was no longer an argument that could be used against India. There was but one quarter of the world which came with advantage out of this proposal, and that was South Africa. Mr. Munro-Ferguson, who knows a little about India, and who is married to a charming lady who knows more, joined in deprecating this fresh attempt to bleed India. Though in the main we acted fairly towards India, there were many small items of expenditure that piled up to large amounts and should be reconsidered. Finally the always vigilant Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree, notwithstanding the possible frowns of the Whips of his party, manfully asked that papers should be laid before the House and full opportunity for discussion given before imposing any new burden on the revenues of India.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

In some quarters it is stated that the delay in making any official announcement respecting the proposed extension of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty or re-appointment as the case may be is mainly due to the uncertainty of the political situation. If this be correct, it seems to give colour to the rumour that there will be a dissolution sooner than is generally supposed, and that the country may be called to give its decision in the great inquest of the nation before Lord Curzon's present term expires. In its review of the new Black Pamphlet as the recent attack on Lord Curzon's alleged "failure" may not be inappropriately described the "Daily News" with truly commendable if unexpected consideration for his Excellency expressed the opinion that the author of the work in question would have been wiser if he had criticised "the Indian Government" as an institution and spoken less of Lord Curzon as the Governor-General. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, who probably knows as well as anybody who is the real author of the rather coldly-received indictment of the Viceroy, writes to Bonvene street declining to adopt its view of the matter. His reasons are thus explained. "In the first place the Tory and even the Liberal Press have made the personality of Lord Curzon the keynote of every act of the Indian Government during the past four years. In the second place (he adds) my twenty-eight years experience of India has led me rather to admire than to condemn its Government as an institution." He further asks, "Has the Indian Civil Service, that splendid body of administrators, suddenly gone wrong?" You will not find five of its members outside the Viceregal entourage who did not resent the slur put on the Indian princes at the Durbar and condemn the assaults of Lord Curzon on education, municipal government, and official independence." Then comes another wearisome reference to the tedious story about the treatment of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and this final parting shot:—"Believe me, Lord Curzon like Mr. Chamberlain will soon be found out not only by credulous Liberal Imperialists but by healthy minded Tories also." Seeing that Mr. Chamberlain, whatever you may think of his fiscal policy, is head and shoulders above any living statesman the comparison of the Viceroy with the Colonial Secretary is one which need not hurt the former's feelings. I begin to suspect that Mr. O'Donnell is one of those rare creatures, an Irishman devoid of any sense of humour.

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

So far I have not heard of any additional Anglo-Indians who have definitely decided to come forward as candidates for Parliament at the coming general election, but I know of one or two who have offers in their pockets and are hesitating whether to accept or not.

Mr Hart-Davies, the whilom Bombay Civilian, who, after carefully instructing the good people of Rotherhithe in the creed of his party, had to abandon his candidature owing to an unfortunate affection of the eyes, has completely recovered, and may yet be heard of as an aspirant for a seat in the House of Commons. He has been approached by one or two constituencies, but the pick of the basket have already been appropriated, and the seats still unallotted are, I fancy, supposed to be more or less forlorn hopes. However, such a different set of circumstances now prevails that nobody can say what will happen at the general election or know what are actually safe seats. Those which were safe Conservative seats before Mr. Chamberlain launched his scheme may be so no longer, and the same thing may be said of some constituencies now represented by Liberals.

EAST AND WEST.

Mr. Hart Davies was so much interested in his propaganda and in his humble riverside friends that he actually went to reside in one of Rotherhithe's mean and insalubrious streets. Put in doing this, he was, I have no doubt, actuated by other motives than mere electioneering, and probably did not think that he was making any sacrifice. There are some educated men in London apart from Toynbee Hall and such set ments who find the company of the poor and the unsophisticated quite as if not more agreeable than that of the richer and more conventional portion of the community which dwells and dines and dawdles and frivols—especially frivols—further West.

At the risk of being considered pessimistic I must say that Society seems every day to devote more and more time to mere material enjoyment and its example is being slavishly copied by the suburbs. We may or may not be on the down grade commercially; we are certainly on the down grade from the intellectual point of view. I see that Sir Robert Reid, M.P., in a speech he made in Essex yesterday, expressed his belief that if Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are carried they will lead to a social revolution. This may be putting the case against a differential tariff rather too strongly, but there are some people neither Puritans nor Socialists who are beginning to think that little short of a "Social revolution" is what is needed to bring back to the Commonwealth its pristine vigour and strenuousness.

FORTHCOMING INDIAN WORKS.

The series of able letters recently contributed to the "Times" by a member of the staff of that journal, Mr. Valentine Chirol, is with considerable amplification to be published in book form by Mr. Murray under the title of "The Middle-East Question; or the Political Problems of Indian Defence." Even before his journey to India by way of Persia Mr Chirol had made a special study of the Eastern Question in all its phases, and he is a master of the subject. Many who have read and profited by the letters now about to be republished will doubtless be glad to possess them in a permanent form. Mr Chirol's Foreign Office training fits him to deal with what the French call the "Politique exterieure" and besides this he has proved himself both in the Far East and the Middle East a worthy successor of the old race of "Times" special correspondents. Mr. Stephen Wheeler's official record of the Durbar is also to be brought out by the same publisher, and will include, it seems, an account of the Coronation celebrations in other parts of the Indian Empire. It is to be hoped that Mr. Murray will hurry up, for a good deal of water has flown under London Bridge since the beginning of the year, and other subjects besides the Delhi Durbar engage public attention here. In any case the circulation of items of such a book cannot be very large, and Mr. Wheeler's narrative will appeal mainly to those who were privileged to assist in the great ceremony. These, no doubt, will be glad to possess the work as a memento of an historical occasion.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A few days ago turned "Pach-... Division into "Packwarrior"

which might be a nickname for a certain Midland town which has gained great notoriety for its determined opposition to vaccination.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree, M.P., made an exhaustive and lucid speech to his constituents the other day. He referred with as much fulness as the occasion would permit—this was the annual account of his stewardship and he had to travel over much ground—to the tariff question but did not especially dwell on its bearings to India. No doubt he will do that later when we all know a little more about Mr. Chamberlain's actual device.

A JUDGMENT REVERSED.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION RECALLED.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered judgment at the High Court, yesterday, in an appeal from a decree of Mr. Justice Russell, passed on the 18th April 1903, in testamentary suits Nos. 4 and 5, in the first of which Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Hamed was the plaintiff, and Moosa Hajee Joonas Noorani and Hajee Esmail Seedick were the defendants, while in the second their positions were reversed. In each case the application was for letters of administration "de bonis non," with the will annexed, of the property and credits of Hajee Salley Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed Cutchee Memon merchant, deceased, Mr. Rilkes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Pavabhoy and Co., appeared for Moosa Hajee Joonas Noorani and another, and the Honble. Scott and Mr Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Artasir, Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., appeared for Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Hamed.

Mr. Justice Russell, after hearing the petitions, refused to grant letters of administration to either of the parties, but ordered that the Administrator General of Bombay apply for and obtain letters of administration "de bonis non" of the property and credits of the deceased.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Appeal Court, said that the testator's will dated 5th July 1894, was undisputed, and the appellants based their case on an appointment in their favour made under a power contained in the will. By this will the testator appointed his wife Maryam, and his mother-in-law, Fatmabai, to be executrixes thereof and the will contained a power of appointment. On the 28th May 1902, Mariambai died and on the 12th August in the same year the deed of appointment was executed, on which the present appellants relied. This document was in the English language and purported to be an indenture made between Fatmabai of the one part and the appellants of the other part. After reading the document, his lordship said the appellants asked for liberty to amend their application by making it one for a grant of probate, and not for the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed. To this application their lordships had acceded. The appellants contended that they were the executors of the will of the late Hajee Salley Mahomed. In answer to this, three objections had been urged, with which his lordship dealt in their order, and remarked that though the document was in the English language, it was important to observe that it was interpreted before Khorshed Jan Fatmabai and the appellants by an interpretor of this court, and it was a fair presumption that they were acquainted with the English language. It appeared to his lordship that, in deciding the effect of the document, they ought not to limit themselves to a minute criticism of the words used but to look at the substance of the transaction and determine from that what must have been the intention of the parties. It appeared to his lordship that the only reasonable construction to be placed upon the document was that though the word used was trustees, the effect was to appoint these appellants to the place previously held by Mariambai as an executrix of the will. For these reasons their lordships held that the appellants, Mr. Rilkes, clients' had established their contention, that they were executors of the testator's will and it necessarily followed from that conclusion that they were entitled to probate. Therefore his lordship thought that the Appeal Court should reverse the decree of Mr. Justice Russell, recall the letters of administration, with the will annexed from the administrator General, if they had been issued and order the grant of probate to the appellants (Mr. Rilkes' clients.) It only remained to consider the question of costs. It was obvious that the appellants had only in this court framed their case in the way in which alone they were entitled to the probate which the court had now directed to be given them, and his lordship thought this was a circumstance that the court ought to bear in mind in dealing with the costs of the case. If the case had been placed in this form before Mr. Justice Russell, his lordship had little doubt that he would have viewed matters differently. Therefore his lordship thought the proper order as to costs would be that each side would bear its own here. The costs in the first court would be as directed by Mr. Justice Russell.

THE CASE AGAINST BANGALORE OFFICERS.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE.

The following is a summary of the evidence recorded on Thursday, in the case against Lieutenants Plant and Rickford, which is in progress at Bangalore.

Mr. Del Tufo, photographer and cycle agent, said Plant had his photograph taken and hired a bicycle. A few days after he returned the bicycle in a damaged condition with a cheque for Rs. 40 on Messrs. Grindlay Groom to pay for the damages and photographs. Shortly after he called at the shop, and cashed another cheque for Rs. 75, receiving the full amount. Both cheques were returned from Bombay through the Chamcial Bank here endorsed "Refer to Drawer." Witness then called on Plant but found he had left the station. Witness's clerk corroborated the foregoing.

Mr. Worden, chemist, deposed that on June 29 Plant bought goods from him and paid with a cheque for Rs. 43, which was returned by Messrs. Grindlay Groom with a memo saying Refer to Drawer. Witness found Plant had left the station. Therefore he represented the matter to the Colonel of the Essex Regiment, and was told there were other complaints of a similar nature against Plant, and he hoped to realize something from Plant's effects to pay them. On June 30, Plant had asked witness about some theatrical make ups.

Mr. Jackman, of Wigan, Bennett, and Company, deposed that Plant gave him a cheque for Rs. 30, which was dishonoured. Witness wrote to him but Plant kept silent and promised to attend to the matter later. Nevertheless witness saw the Colonel of the regiment Plant was attached to, and was told that Plant's application for two months' leave preparatory to sending in his papers would be stopped. Ultimately Plant left without.

Mr. Walker, agent of the Bangalore Bank, deposed that he cashed a cheque for Rs. 40, having had previous dealings with Plant. It was returned by Messrs. Grindlay Groom. Witness called on Plant to pay up and Plant replied: "I have not the forty rupees in the house and the banks are closed, I must ask you to wait till Monday." Witness sent round on Monday but Plant had gone.

Mr. Gabriel, manager of Higginbotham and Company, said he cashed an English cheque for £10 for Plant, and one on Messrs. Grindlay Groom for Rickford for Rs. 150. The English cheque was returned by Messrs. Cox and Company from London noted by the Notary Public. Plant had cashed it here on June 1st; possessing 180 in exchange. The Colonel of the regiment thought the money would be made good. Rickford's cheque was also returned unpaid. On two subsequent occasions Plant attempted to cash cheques on Messrs. Grindlay Groom for Rs. 201 and Rs. 100, but witness courteously declined.

Mr. Aga Abbas Ali, landlord of Pretoria House, occupied by both the accused, said he received a cheque for Rs. 21-8 and cashed it at Spencer's, but it was dishonoured.

Mr. Gabriel, manager of Higginbotham and Company said Plant drew a cheque for Rs. 21 as his table to pay an account, and obtained a receipt. Rickford sent a cheque for Rs. 75, asking for a selection of novels and change, receiving Rs. 49 as change. Both cheques were dishonoured. Witness could not find the accused even by registered letter.

Mr. Andrews, as agent for Addison and Co., Madras, deposed that he gave Rickford a bicycle on the hire purchase system. He gave a cheque for Rs. 100 asking witness to take Rs. 35 as a first instalment, and remit the balance to his credit with Messrs. Grindlay Groom. The latter was done before the cheque was paid. This cheque was drawn by Plant in favour of Rickford. Witness then heard Rickford was trying to sell the bicycle, and warned him against it. Rickford, on this, gave him a cheque on Messrs. Cox and Co. for £21, in full settlement. The cheque for Rs. 80 was dishonoured, and Addison's had received a cable to say the cheque on Cox was not paid. Witness stood to lose Rs. 300 in all.

This closed Thursday's proceedings, neither accused cross-examining the witnesses.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following is the pilotage statement laid on the table at the meeting of the Bombay Port Trust held on 21st July:—

	For week ending 14th July 1903.	Total from 1st April to 14th July 1903.	For week ending 21th July 1902.	Total from 1st April to 21th July 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	351	25	319
Do " out of "	15	304	17	312
Do transported	13	205	12	223
Do attended to	2	28	1	32
Do "warped"		4		13

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THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

HOME.

Commercial Relations.—A Tariff Reform League has been formed to promote Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy.—The Unionist free-traders held a meeting on the 13th.—The formation is announced of a Free Trade Union.—Letters from Sir W. Harcourt on "The Practical Issue before the Country" appeared in "The Times" on the 13th and 15th.—Important correspondence with the Governments of Belgium and Germany as to their commercial relations with Great Britain and British Colonies has been published.

Cricket.—On Friday Warwickshire beat the Philadelphians by seven wickets. On Saturday Eton beat Harrow by an innings and 134 runs, the Gentlemen beat the Players by 51 runs. Derbyshire beat Nottinghamshire by 11 runs, Sussex beat Hampshire by 10 wickets, and Somerset beat Lancashire by 182 runs. On Wednesday Middlesex beat Surrey by 221 runs, Nottinghamshire drew with Sussex and York-hire with Somerset, Worcestershire beat the Philadelphians by 215 runs, Lancashire beat Kent by six wickets, and Warwickshire beat Essex by an innings and 78.

Ecclesiastical.—The Convocations of Canterbury and York held a joint meeting last week and passed resolutions on the formation of a National Church Council and on the qualification of electors for lay representation.—The Archbishops received on the 15th a deputation representing the signatories to the clerical declaration on ritual which the Rev. Russell Wakefield organized. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied at length.—The Bishop of Kensington's withdrawal of his acceptance of the rectory of St. Martin-le-the-Fields was due to the prospect of litigation between the Westminster City Council and the Rector.

Education.—A conference was held on the 9th in London on matters of special interest to Universities throughout the Empire; and, on the 10th, Mr. Balfour presided at a dinner in connexion with the conference.—A great Free Church demonstration was held on Saturday at the Royal Albert-hall to protest against the London Education Bill.

Ireland.—The Dublin Corporation on the 13th after a stormy session, rejected by 40 to 37 votes the motion for an official address to the King and Queen on their visit to Ireland.—In Belfast, on the 15th, the Nationalists attacked an Orange procession. Riotous disorders under the Crimes Act were announced on the 16th.

Law.—The Austrian divorce of Mr. Lowenfeld who married an English wife, has been declared valid by Sir F. Jeune, in spite of the jury's verdict that Mr. Lowenfeld's domicile was in England.—Dugal, the monk Faiva and dcer, was executed on the 14th, after confessing his guilt.

Military.—At Bisley, the annual competition of the Army Rifle Association was held last week, when Sergeant-Major Wallingford won the gold jewel. The Prince of Wales Challenge Cup was won by the United States, Great Britain coming second, and Canada third. The Officers' Cup has been won by the 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, the Methuen Cup by the Royal Engineers, and the Mass competition by Lieut.-Major Fellowes' Worcestershire team. The King's Royal Rifles, the Edge competition by Lieut. Rankin, 9th V.B. Royal Scots and the Humphry Cup by Cambridge.—Lord Roberts inspected the cadets at Woolwich on the 14th inst.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 10th, Lord Northbrook called attention to India's position with regard to the pre-rential tariff questions.—On the 14th the Motor-car Bill was read a second time.—In the House of Commons, on the 9th, Sir W. Anson introduced the education vote and described the working of last year's Education Act. The vote was agreed to. On the 10th the Naval Works Bill was read a second time. On the 13th the Scottish Local Government Bill was discussed, and on the 16th and 16th the London Education Bill was considered on report.—The Joint Committee on the Port of London Bill has rejected the City Corporation's demands. It has also decided only British subjects will be entitled to vote at the election of electors.

Polo.—The Inter-Regimental Tournament ended on the 11th, when the 17th Lancers beat the Royal Horse Guards.

Rowing.—Henley Regatta was concluded on the 9th, the Grand Challenge Cup was won by Leander Club, the Silver Goblets and Nickalls' Challenge Cup by Victoria Rowing Club, Berks, and the Diamond sculls by F. S. Kelly, Leander Club.

The King inspected the Honourable Artillery Company on the 11th, and addressed the approaching visit of a number of the corps to America would help to cement the friendship between Great Britain and America, which was a matter of the greatest importance.—The King spent Sunday as the Duke of Devonshire's guest at Chatsworth.

The Prince of Wales, as Master, presided at the dinner given by the Trinity House on the 10th. The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball on the 15th at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess arrived in Co wall on the 16th, and next day attended the Dissolution Service in Truro Cathedral.

The Turf.—The Lingfield Park Plate was won last week by Sir E. Cassel's Love Charm. At Newmarket on Wednesday the July Handicap was won by Sir J. B. Maple's Nabob.

The visit of the American Squadron.—The officers of the squadron were entertained in London on the 9th at luncheon by the Pilgrims and at dinner by the Royal Yacht Squadron. A cordial telegram to President Roosevelt. The President replied expressing his sincere and grateful appreciation of the courtesies extended to the squadron. The officers were entertained on the 10th at luncheon in the Mansion-house, and on the 11th at a banquet in Portsmouth Town-hall, when Admiral Cotton said that they had brought from the President and people of the United States to the people and Government of England a message of peace and love. The Prince of Wales breakfasted on board the Kearsarge on the 13th, and a ball was given at night in honour of the American visitors in the new naval barracks.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Shiels has resigned the Treasurership of Victoria.—The revenue of Western Australia for the financial year was £3,633,235, as compared with £3,317,093 for the previous year.—Labour troubles have occurred at several collieries.

Canada.—Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, has resigned owing to his colleagues' decision to build the line from Moncton to Quebec.—The Government was severely criticized by the Opposition last week in connexion with the Barr Colony.—Government bread is now retailed at 4d. to 5d. in the Klondyke.

New Zealand.—A syndicate is promoting a company with a capital of £250,000, to sell New Zealand meat in Great Britain.

South Africa.—Mr. Chamberlain reads as a letter from Grahamstown, in which he claims that so far as the Transvaal is concerned Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa has been a dismal failure.—Sir Percy Girouard estimates that the proposed railways will cost 15 per cent. more if constructed by white than by native labour.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued on the destruction of Army rations at Pretoria as unfit for food.—Two earthquake shocks were felt at Cape Town on the 9th.—The Cape Premier made his Budget speech on the 15th.—The Transvaal Budget was introduced on the 14th inst.

THE UNITED STATES.

Russian Relations.—Mr. Roosevelt has received the Kishineff petition, but there seems a possibility that it will not be forwarded to Russia.

The Negro Question.—Further revelations of the new slavery system are reported from Alabama.—Mr. Justice Brower, of the Supreme Court, declares that every man concerned in lynching is a murderer, and he would admit no extenuating circumstances.

The Philippines.—It has been decided at Manila that no foreigners under contract can be allowed into the Philippines. This decision arose out of the arrival of a British bank clerk.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The leading features of the proposed Hungarian military law are announced.—The Hungarian crisis threatens again to become acute.—Two dynamite explosions took place on the 14th at Agram.

China.—The final contract for the Shanghai-Sachau-Nanking Railway was signed last week by Sheng and the British and Chinese Corporation.—A letter has been written between Sheng Ta-jen and the manager of the American-China Development Company with regard to the construction of the Hankau-Canton Railway.—There is evidence of an increase in Russia's warlike preparations in Manchuria.—The Government has ordered the arrest of the editor and staff of the native paper "Supao" at Shanghai.

France.—President Loubet returned to France on Thursday, the 9th, after sending a message to the King expressing gratitude for his warm reception in England and the King in reply expressed his ardent desire that the "rapprochement" between the two countries should be lasting. Our Paris Correspondent says that a substantial "rapprochement" has been effected, and the satisfaction of the French Press is well-nigh unanimous.—A Russian Chamber of Commerce, to develop commerce between Russia and France, has been formed in Paris.—Tuesday was the day of the National Fete, and the President reviewed the Paris garrison at Longchamps. Our Paris Correspondent says that there has never before been such a show of loyalty to the Republic.—A cyclone is reported from Tongking.

Germany.—The Emperor visited a Russian cruiser at Swinemunde on the 10th.—The military Court of Appeal has reduced the sentence on the naval ensign Hussener to two years' fortress arrest without degradation.

Greece.—A Delyannist Cabinet has been formed with M. Rallis as Prime Minister.

Japan.—The political crisis is settled. The Marquis Ito closes his connexion with the party of the Seiyukai, and accepts the office of President of the Privy Council.

Morocco.—The Government troops successfully entered Tesa on the 7th inst.—A party of well-known Tangier Moors have been captured by the Beni Idrir tribe.

Persia.—An official account of the recent anti-reform agitation and its suppression is published.

Portuguese Africa.—A decree has been signed at Lisbon authorizing the construction of a railway from Lorenzo Marques to the Swaziland frontier and of harbour works at Lorenzo Marques.

Russia.—To allay the growing agitation among the working classes, the Government proposes to grant to workmen some right of collective bargaining with their employers.—The Chief Notary of Kishineff, who participated in the recent massacres, has shot himself. The Minister of Justice has been at Kishineff, and has ordered many arrests.

Turkey.—Two Austrian, Russian, and British Consular representatives at Uskub have a confirmed that terrible outrages have been committed by Turkish officials upon a large number of Bulgarians of both sexes.—The Porte announces that it will withdraw some of the troops in the European provinces, because the disorganization and lawless habits of Bulgarians there, and admit the Bulgarians to all branches of the administration.—Bulgaria has given the Porte assurances of pacific intentions.

The Pope.—The tapping operation was repeated on the 10th. On the 12th the Pope's general state showed marked improvement, but his strength afterwards declined.

Obituary.—Mr. Justice Armour, of the Canadian Supreme Court, a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission; Sir Joshua Fitch; Mr. W. E. Henly; Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington; M. Benjamin de Rallay, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance and Administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Sir Samuel Lewis, of Sierra Leone; Gen. A. E. Goff, U.S.A.; "Tom."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COOPERS HILL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 13, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India will be consulted before any final step is taken in regard to continuing or discontinuing the Royal Indian Engineering College Coopers Hill.

Lord George Hamilton: The answer is in the affirmative.

INDIA AND THIBET.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India contemplate the despatch of a Commissioner to Tibet, with a view to arrange for improved trade facilities between the two countries.

Lord George Hamilton: A proposal was made last year by the Chinese Government for the despatch of a Chinese Commissioner to discuss on the spot certain questions relating to the frontier and to trade between Thibet and India. The Government of India contemplate, and are making arrangements for the despatch of British Commissioners to meet the Chinese Commissioner and a representative of the Dalai Lama Thibet to discuss the pending questions.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many miles of road have been surveyed and how many constructed between Darjeeling and the Thibetian frontier.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information that any new roads have been surveyed or constructed between Darjeeling and the Tibetan frontier; but steps have been taken to improve the sections of the existing trade routes nearest to Silliguri.

MANCHURIA.

Master of Elibank asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he will state the date on which Russia undertook to evacuate the second section of Manchuria and the treaty port of Newchwang, and what bonds bind these with the Customs revenue collected at the port.

Viscount Cranborne: By Article II. of the Russo-Chinese Convention of April 8, 1903, Russia undertook to evacuate the second section of Manchuria, which includes Neu-chwang, by April 8, 1903. As I stated on April 30, we have been informed that the duties collected by the Imperial maritime Customs at Neu-chwang are paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank to the credit of the Chinese Government, minus the monthly amount required for the support of the Customs Office.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Wednesday, July 15,—Mr. H Roberts asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he was in a position to state the date upon which the Indian Budget would be discussed; and whether, having regard to the limited opportunities hitherto afforded this session for the discussion of Indian questions, he would arrange for this debate to take place at as early date as possible.

Mr. Balfour: I am afraid I am not in a position to name the date, nor am I in a position, in view of the general position of business, to promise an earlier day than is customary for this subject.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN ASSAM.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received the report of the inquiry into the Excise administration in Assam; and, if not, whether he will be in a position to give the House information as to the general result of the inquiry before the close of the session.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have ascertained from the Viceroy that the report on the inquiry has not yet been received from the local administration, and that it therefore cannot reach me before the close of the session.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION REPORT.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Seeing that the report of the Irrigation Commission will not be in the hands of members until the end of the month, will he state briefly one or two important recommendations contained in the report.

Lord George Hamilton: No copy or abstract of the report of the Irrigation Commission has yet reached the India Office, and I cannot therefore state what the chief recommendations are.

SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Seeing that accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank of India have increased from 135,082, in 1899-1900 to 159,611, in 1901-02, and notwithstanding a population of 231,000,000, can reasons be given for the number of depositors by whom these accounts are held, and the occupations followed by the bulk of the depositors.

Lord George Hamilton: The honourable member's figures are incorrect. The total number of depositors amounted on the 31st March 31, 1900, to 949,000, on March 31, 1902, to 1,121,000. The classification of the depositors at the latter date, as given in the report on the Post Offices of India, was as follows:—Class I, Professional—A living fixed income, 23,158; Having variable income, 5,630; Class II, Domestic, 51,201; Class III, Commercial, 8,005; Class IV, Agricultural, 14,857; Class V, Industrial, 27,250; Class VI, Indefinite, 353,319—Total, 483,993.

INDIAN CANAL.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of statement contained in paragraph 73 of the Indian Financial Statement for the current year to the effect that the capitalised value of State railways and canals at 33 years purchase of the net annual average revenue for the three years ending March 31, 1902 shows the capitalised value of these undertakings to be 204,05,0000, will he indicate the value placed on canals apart from railway. Lord George Hamilton: £4,857,0000.

GOLD IN INDIAN TREASURIES.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether the results of the inquiries addressed to the Government of India in March last will enable him now to state in round numbers, how many sovereigns, British or Australian, have been paid into the Indian treasuries for land revenue, customs or other fiscal payments, for which alone we made legal tender at the rate of 10 rupees also, for the same period what number of sovereigns have been paid out at the same rate by the Departments for Public Works, and other local purchases of materials, for stores, salaries, interest and other State obligations; what is now the total amount of currency reserves in gold held respectively in India and England; and what proportions of that amount consist of coins, bars, or other forms of that precious metal.

Lord George Hamilton: The Government of India have informed me that the information asked for in the first two clauses of this question cannot be supplied, no detailed record is kept of the matters of the transactions in the course of which the Government treasuries receive or issue gold. I am, however, still in communication with the Government of India on the subject. The amounts of gold held in the Government of India is £40,000, and it is practically all in this form of sovereigns, in England £10,000. Two-and-a-half per cent. Consolidated stock is held on account of the Gold Reserve Fund.

TRANS-SIBERIAN POSTAL ROUTE.

Mr. Louis Sinclair asked the Postmaster-General: Whether, having regard to the fact that mails from India and the Far East by the Trans-Siberian route are sent to England in from 24 to 26 days by the Trans-Siberian route whereas mails from England to those towns are sent by the Suez Canal route occupying from 35 to 40 days, he will take an early opportunity of arranging of the mails from England to go by the Trans-Siberian route.

Mr Austen Chamberlain: I am endeavouring to come to an arrangement with the Russian authorities to enable parcels in this country to send correspondents to the Far East by the Trans-Siberian route.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING, TO-DAY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The August Plate—Carroewick
Arab Trial Plate—Muskotter, Bikaner, Sweetlips, New moon, Gaikwar
The Little Maiden Plate—Arabistan and Rox II
The Little Trial Plate—Avenger
The Novice Horse Plate—Paddy Melon

NEW RACKS.

The New Comers Consolation Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
Mr Faraj bin Saadi's ch a h Rox II 13 2 3-4
Mr H R S's ch a h Najaff 13 3 1-2
Messrs A A Saab and E Rasheed's B a h Nasser 13 3
Mr D S Mehta's ch a g Avenger 13 3
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 13 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainawa 13 3 1-4
Mr Jairovia bin Talib's B a h Mint master 13 3 1-4
Mr A M Amer's B a h Supporter 13 2
Captain Wilson's B a h Ranton 11 0
Mr Mohamed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Grey Pearl 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 13 3 3-4
Messrs M Sahai and N Thomas's g a h Tartar 13 0 3-4
Mr A M Shamian's B a h Tarn of Luck 11-0

THE CITY MORTALITY,

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Fever Attacks.	Fever Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Nowroji, Fort Southerton and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	5	19
D Khotwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	5	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	19	16	82
Total plague deaths to date	251	214	511
Same date last year	8	6	89

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Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL INQUIRY.

(Concluded from page 5).

This doctrine could not be accepted irrespect of one of the most important parts of the Empire, and its adoption in India would be economically inexpedient and politically dangerous. Mr. Chamberlain's policy was for the Colonies, and in return there was to be taxation on the food of the people. But the Colonial Secretary was silent about India, and it was impossible not to believe that some similar system was contemplated for India. If he was wrong in that view, he hoped that one of the right hon. gentlemen's colleagues would explain what Mr. Chamberlain's policy as to India really was. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister told the House of Commons the other day that the subject of India was under the consideration of the Government, along with many other subjects. Had this subject been considered, and had the Government come to any determination upon it? In conclusion, he asked the Government what the plan for India was, who was the Secretary of State for India in Council, to whom Parliament had entrusted the protection of the financial interest of India, had expressed any opinion upon it, and, if not, whether he would be invited to do so; also whether the Government of India has been consulted. He trusted, at any rate, that the plan, whatever it was, and the views of those in authority upon it would be placed before Parliament and the country before any mandate for which Mr. Chamberlain was about to ask in favour of preferential tariffs throughout the Empire, became the subject of discussion in the autumn. (Cheers.)

LORD AVEBURY.

Lord Avebury in his speech, referred to the £20,000,000 imports into India mentioned by the noble earl, and showed that one-fifth of those imports came from Austria-Hungary; £2,000,000 of the amount consisted of sugar, which we did not produce here. The next largest item imported into India was Russi-, with £1,900,000, and out of that sum £1,874,000 consisted of mineral oils, which we did not produce. The imports from Russia into India therefore, with the exception of mineral oils, were practically nil. Germany imports into India were £1,700,000; but over £300,000 consisted of sugar, and the larger portion of the total was made up of other substances and products which we did not produce. The imports of the United States into India were £330,000, and there, again, £200,000 consisted of mineral oils, so that the whole importation from the United States, except mineral oils, was only about £300,000. The imports from Spain amounted to £230 000 and £280,000 consisted of raw cotton and jute, so that the other imports were absolutely nothing. It seemed to be clear from the figures that while on the one hand India had nothing to gain from a preferential trade, it was equally clear that we in this country had nothing to gain from it here But this question must be faced and decided. It could not be disposed of by a few general observations. The discussions at successive Colonial conferences could not be ignored, and the noble marquis the Secretary of State for India showed very clearly the other night that the

NOVEL SYSTEMS OF BOUNTIES

did not exhaust the list of problems which did not exist in the time of Cobden and bright. Sir E. Grey admitted that he could imagine a case in which some foreign country might mete out to us treatment that was so obviously hostile and unfair that it would be impossible for us to sit still under it. But cases had arisen which gave good ground of complaint, and would amply justify retaliation, though he should not advocate it hoping that our grievances might be redressed without our taking any such extreme step. Sir R. Giffen had referred to this in a recent article as regards our shipping. We should certainly exhaust all the resources of negotiation before proceeding to reprisals, but in the last resort we might be driven to them. In so doing we need not, he thought, depart from free trade principles. The favoured nation clause was the sheet anchor of our commerce, but in some cases it was kept only in the letter and broken in reality. So far as trade arrangements were concerned

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 17.

BRIGHTON'S SUBTLE SPELL.

Scientists will have to make careful inquiry to see what it is at Brighton that operates to the destruction of memory. The cases which the police had in hand last week of a woman and young man who when found knew nothing about themselves are but two of a series of similar instances. Just recently an old lady when on her way to a Brighton church was deserted by her memory. She could not remember her name, the place from which she had started nor the place to which she had intended to go. For hours she wandered hopelessly on. In the evening she appeared at Worthing, completely exhausted, and begged assistance from the first person she met. This happened to be the head of the local fire brigade, who had the telephone at his disposal. All that the old lady could recollect was that she had started from a town in which was a statue of the Queen. In the prayer-book which she still had in her hand, her rescuer discovered what proved to be her name, and he was able to restore her at once to her friends. A similar case occured to a man in the prime of life not a great while earlier. He made his way to the workhouse, and left it to the Poor Law officials to redeem him from the state of oblivion into which he had fallen.

A NOVEL IN REAL LIFE.

If Brighton has not a monopoly of these phenomena. We had in London a few months ago the story of an event which is a commonplace in fiction, though uncommon enough in real life. The victim was a man at whose premises earlier in the year had occured a fatal fire. Very soon afterwards he was a witness of the terrible conflagration in the City in which several poor girls lost their lives. The horror of the scene seems to have recalled his own trouble, and the misery of it all completely unhinged his mind. For over a week he was absent from home, where he was mourned as death. Far from being dead, he was scouring the country in search of a memory. He could recollect nothing—name, address, antecedents, all had vanished from his mind. His recovery was dramatic. A fire-engine whirled past him in the street. In an instant his memory was regained, and, weak and exhausted, he made his way to his home.

BEWARE THE READY RECKONER.

Amnesia is a symptom of old age which we must all anticipate. But the evidence appears to point towards a gradual weakening of memory in the rising generation, and those that follow. Labour saving machinery, by operating which men and women become mere parts in a registering appliance, is destructive of the power to carry in the mind that which it should retain. That supposed friend of the shopman and clerk, the "ready reckoner," is a deadly enemy to memory, and students of the subject tell us it is far better to trust to counting upon the fingers, or by any process, no matter how laborious, than to rely upon the memory-killing tables from which it is so simple to draw an answer. It is told of a physician that, finding his memory becoming defective, he repeated eight hundred lines of Homer as a test, and found himself letter perfect. That however, was a mechanical effort, not infallible as a guide. Amnesia had marked him for its own, and the melancholy condition he feared eventually overtook him.

MEMORY'S VAGARIES.

That quaint definition of memory as "what we forget with," is not so very wide of the mark. London policemen have repeatedly to assist people who have forgotton who they are. A man rushed into a work-house surgery not long ago and asked that medical relief might be furnished his wife. Asked her name, he could not remember it; he had for long called her by a nickname. That is not so remarkable, however, as the case of the woman who rang up a police station on the telephone and asked that an officer might be sent to a certain beat where he would find her lost, with all recollection of home and name quite gone. It was only a month or two ago that there appeared at the University College Hospital, London, a distinguished New York physician who, actuated by a strange influence, left his native city behind him, forgetting all about home and friends came to London and entered himself as a student at the hospital where he had studied in his youth.

MYSTERIOUS NATURE.

Lord Rosebery confessed last year that his memory played him strange tricks at times, and most men have experienced similar annoyances, much as they are inclined to trust their memories. Few of us are likely to happen upon an adventure which befel a Maidstone missionary out in South Africa in this manner this year. He experienced a shock from the cold water when bathing, and his memory left him. He was discovered weeks afterwards working as a carter, quite oblivious of having occupied any other vocation. He was fortunate in making a recovery more quickly than a woman whose case Dr. Forbes Winslow records. She lost her memory after a boating accident, and had to re-learn everything she had ever known. For a whole year she continued in this condition. Then a violent excitement brought on a fit, and when she came round her mind was cleared, and she was unaware that a year had elapsed between her immersion in the water and the day of her restoration to full possession of her faculties.

IN FAMILIAR SCENES.

Although since his accession the King had not visited Eastbourne prior to Saturday, he is thoroughly familiar with the town. As Prince of Wales he paid several visits with the Princess of Wales. His Majesty knows every nook and cranny of Compton-place, where, as the guest of the Duke of Devonshire, he is to pass the weekend. Their Majesties stayed there after the death of Prince Albert Victor, and with them were the Prince and Princess of Wales, when the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck respectively. Twenty years ago their Majesties opened the hospital at Upperton, built as a memorial to the late Princess Alice who some years earlier had resided at Eastbourne for a time with her family. Compton Place itself is a delightful summer residence. The estate was acquired in 1782 by Lord George Cavendish by his marriage into the family of the Comptons, the head of which, Sir Spencer Compton, had purchased it some sixty years earlier. Upon the death of Lord George Cavendish Compton Place passed to his grandson, the late Duke of Devonshire.

A SUSSEX RIP VAN WINKLE.

The history of Eastbourne is interesting, not so much from what we know of it, as that which is by tradition associated with its past. In the time of the Roman occupation it was a place of very considerable importance in the land. It is one of the articles of faith of a loyal Eastbournian that his town is the site of the Anderida which Pevensey claims to have been. Anderida was the last Roman fort which held out against the conquering Britons when they invaded Sussex. At any rate, says the Eastbournian, if the town was not actually Anderida, it must have been the residence of that town's Roman governor, and the Roman villa uncarthed at Eastbourne some years ago was, he will tell you, the identical abode of the last of the Romans in Sussex who, with the remnants of the ancient Britons there, perished by the swords of Ælla and Cissa so that there was not after that "even one Brition left." Thereafter the place went to sleep, and remained for a thousand years just a sleepy fishing village.

THE AWAKENING.

Many people remain with us to-day who remember the little hamlet which grew up on Duke of Devonshire's estate to become the Eastbourne of the present. They will recall the day when the town consisted of but one little row of old-fashioned cabins. Familiar to them, too, will be the recollection of that ancient queen of the beach, Deborah Pattenden, who lived in half a boat turned upside down, and whose moving story contained such events as her suffering the pains of drowning and burning (having been set on fire by lightning), her lying in a trance for one-and-twenty days without food or sign of life, and nearly being buried alive. East bourne has aroused itself from sleep since then, and the Royal Family has taken the greatest interest in assisting it forward by lending kindly help and countenance to the educational and philanthropic institutions which have been instituted from time to time. The Duchess of Albany laid the foundation stone of the Children's Convalescent Home, and their Majesties attended its opening as well as that of the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital.

THE STORY OF A BROKEN HEART.

Hurstmonceux, a village near by, was the scene of a little tragedy which might have inspired the sympathetic pen of Washington Irving for the story he so tenderly told. Tennyson, who was a frequent visitor to Eastbourne, asked Augustus Hare to give him a subject for "A Domestic Village Tragedy." The story told to him was this one of Hurstmonceux, where the sad scene had just been witnessed. The belle of the village became engaged to a man to whom she was passionately attached. One day they had a little quarrel, and the wretch took the most tender and intimate of her letters and nailed it up in the centre of the village. The poor girl saw her letter hanging there for everyone to scoff at, and it broke her heart. She went to her home without a word and kissed her mother and aunt more tenderly than usual; she gathered the prettiest flowers in her little garden and put them in her bosom. Then she opened the lid of the draw-well near her home, and let herself in. They found her in the water next morning, and the pride of the village was dead. Such was the true story told to the Poet Laureate for his 'Domestic Village Tragedy.'

HAY FEVER CURE.

Mr. Labouchere has added to the number of his friends by giving to the world the name of a preventive of sea-sickness which Lord Acton had recommended to him. It seems strange that what is apparently so valuable a specific should have remained a secret so long. Yet that is not an insolated case. If we are to believe what we hear half the world is complaining that it is suffering from incurable hay fever. In the heart of the city, with millions of people passing his premises everyday is a man who dispenses the remedy which, it would seem, so many are seeking. The autograph testimonials of a late Prime Minister and his family, and of many of the most influential persons in the peerage aver that the prescription is as effective as it professes to be.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 15th July 1903, by Council Bills	6,147,626
	By Gold	
3.	Balance to be remitted from 16th July 1903 to 31st March 1904	10,852,374

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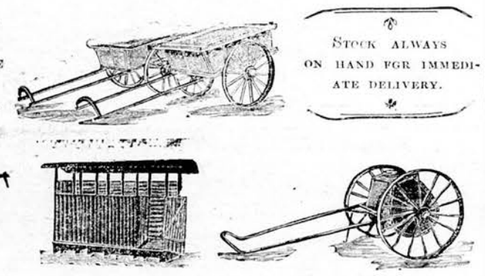

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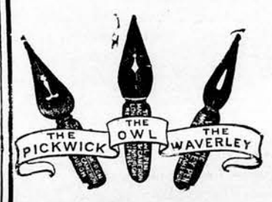

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IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

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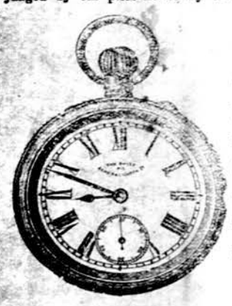

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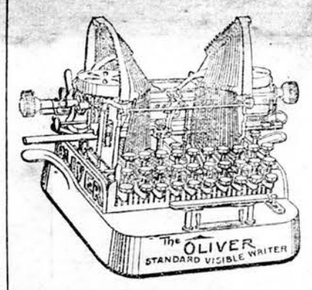

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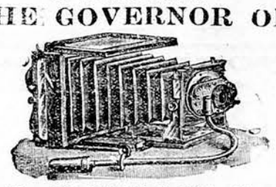

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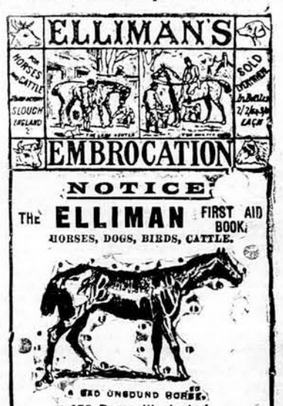

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